

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 83.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2528.

## HOW TO SEE THE BIG FLOW FROM CRATER

### Joseph Emerson Says That People Should Charter a Steamer for Kona.

Surveyor Emerson, whose knowledge about Mauna Loa and the surrounding country was gained by years of field work in his profession, says that the only way to see the eruption is to charter a steamer and go to the Kona coast cruising several miles off shore and using the vessel as a hotel.

"Everything points to the fact," said Mr. Emerson yesterday, "that the outbreak is somewhere on the southwest of Mokuaweewo, perhaps near Pohaku-Hanalei. I expect the spouting lava to subside there, if it has not already done so, and appear again at a lower level, somewhere near the source of the 1887 flow not far from Puu o Keokee. This point is twenty miles from the crater. The line thus designated is the one of least resistance. Twice, once in 1868 and again in 1887, there were two outbreaks in the neighborhood.

"To observe the flow there is no use in going to Kilauea, which is shut out from the county affected. What has been seen from Kilauea are the reflections and the early eruption near Pohaku-Hanalei. That spectacle will soon be over; perhaps is over now. The reasonable thing to do, if you want to see this wonderful exhibition of volcanic forces, is to charter a steamer, which will serve as a hotel, and make it headquarters off Kona. There are no hotels on shore. The steamer should go first to Kailua and ascertain, if possible, where the outbreak can best be studied. If my theory is correct the steamer will find it advantageous to go several miles from shore and stand on and off. Closer to the coast the view will be obstructed. Should the flow reach the ocean the steamer should go to the spot. If not the choice of a position in the calm Kona seas can easily be made to watch developments on the uplands. To pass the South point and enter the turbulent Kau waters might, indeed, afford a view but everyone but good sailors would be ill. Off Kona the ocean is usually like a millpond. As for going ashore only a strong, vigorous man should attempt it; no lady or delicate person should essay the task."

## VARIOUS REPORTS OF THE ERUPTION

Reports of the volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa received yesterday confirm

## A FAMOUS CIVIL WAR MAN ON BOARD THE SHERMAN

The presence on the transport of Colonel Clem adds interest to this account of him which is going the rounds of the Eastern papers. Recent discussion about the retirement of United States Army officers on account of the age limit brings out the fact that the last veteran of the Civil War who will have to succumb to this rule of the army is Lieutenant Colonel John L. Clem, now serving in the Department of Texas.

The Colonel is better known as Captain "Johnnie" Clem than as Colonel Clem, and is still better known throughout the country as "Johnnie" Clem, the drummer boy of Shiloh.

Colonel Clem came originally from Newark, Ohio. In war days, although he was only 9 years old, he insisted on enlisting in the Union army. He was despised and rejected by recruiting officers, for, to increase the difficulties of his tender years, he was very small of his age. Yet at the age of 9 years he succeeded in inducing a recruiting officer to enroll him as a drummer boy. He drummed a great deal, but in several hard engagements, according to the tales of his comrades, he did more shooting than drumming. On that terrible morning when began the awful fight of Shiloh, "Johnnie" Clem sounded the long roll that aroused the Union camp to a realization of its danger.

During several years the little veteran was detailed for duty at the Columbus (Ohio) Barracks.

Referring to Colonel Clem's services in the field, Lossing, the great historian, says in his history that Clem was undoubtedly the youngest soldier who ever actually bore arms in battle.

Colonel Clem will be retired at the age limit in 1915. He will be the last of the heroes to be laid on the list for this cause because he was the youngest to graduate from that awful military university, the Civil War.

## NATIONAL GUARD HAWAII MAKES FINE EXHIBIT

### Annual Report of Colonel Jones on Territorial Militia—Gratifying Opinions of United States Army Officers.

Governor Dole as Commander-in-Chief has been furnished with the annual report of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Col. J. W. Jones, in his report to the Adjutant General, Colonel John H. Soper, has the following to say regarding organization:

"The First Regiment consists of nine companies, a hospital corps and band. Seven companies ('A,' 'B,' 'C,' 'E,' 'F,' 'G' and 'H') are located at Honolulu, 'D' at Hilo, Hawaii, and 'I' at Wailuku, Maui. The strength of the regiment on June 30th, 1903, was 23 officers, 681 enlisted men, total 704."

**EFFICIENCY.**  
Under this head Col. Jones says:

"There has practically been a reorganization of the National Guard of Hawaii since the passage of the new Militia Law and a steady endeavor on the part of the officers to fit themselves to perform the duties incumbent on them thereunder."

"There have been appropriations made by the Territorial Legislature for new armories and for the equipment and necessary current expenses of the National Guard, under which a wide range of instruction may be had with a consequent better state of efficiency and preparedness for actual field service, and so that the arms, equipment and property may be properly cared for."

**DRILLS.**  
"In regimental, battalion and company drills, parades, practice marches, etc., the work of the last year has done much to raise the standard of efficiency of the command, and the changes in the Militia Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is expected, will be of great benefit to the regiment."

Col. Jones says. He gives a table showing the attendance of companies at drills and meetings, the percentages of possible being as follows: Co. A, 64; B, 64; C, 52; D, 72; E, 56; F, 83; G, 61; H, 59; I, 70.

A competitive drill was held on February 23, the following board of U. S. A. officers having been appointed to act as judges by Major John McClellan, commanding the Artillery Corps at Camp McKinley viz.: Captain E. O. Pierce, First Lieut. H. M. Newton and First Lieut. J. P. Robinson, Artillery Corps.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**  
Col. Jones under this head reports as follows:

Rifle firing has been seriously interfered with by the damaged condition of the butts and the lack of funds to properly repair them.

On July 4th, 1902, the Regiment had target practice with field pieces, Driggs-Schroeder Cal. 2.76 and Hotchkiss 2 pdrs. The firing was at triangular targets with a base and rise of ten feet built on pontoons anchored at a distance of 1700 yards from the shore and was very accurate, the targets being repeatedly hit and one of the pontoons sunk.

The following is a record of the medal shoot held in December, 1902, at a range of 200 yards, off hand, 10 rounds per man:

45 or better, gold bar.....	2
40 or better, silver bar.....	20
35 or better, bronze bar.....	39
Total.....	61

Number of scores shot, 180.

On September 15th, 1902, the companies stationed at Honolulu proceeded to Manoa Valley, arriving there at 8 a. m., and had target practice at all heights in volley firing at 100, 300 and 500 yards, the result of which was very satisfactory. The command returned to Honolulu at 6 p. m.

**ANNUAL MUSTER.**

Considerable space in the report is occupied with the report to the War Department, Washington, of Major McClellan, commanding officer Artillery, District of Honolulu, as inspector and mustering officer at the annual muster and inspection of the N. G. H. It includes an account of the exhibition, artillery and infantry drills when the regiment was reviewed by the Governor in February. This report was forwarded to the Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii, by Lt. Col. J. Parker, 13th Cavalry, acting Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, who in a separate communication says:

"I have the honor to communicate to you the following remarks of Major John McClellan, Artillery Corps, on his inspection of the First Infantry, Hawaii National Guard, on May 30th and June 5th, 1903:

"The field and staff presented a good appearance at review and inspection of the regiment."

"Company D—This company made a very creditable showing at review and drill, marching steadily and showing a readiness to learn drill and improve. The captain is a German who evidently understands something about discipl-

pline, and will, if the opportunity affords, make a good company of this one; but he states that owing to the frequent rains and to fact that they have no armory, or proper drill shed, at Hilo, he has but few opportunities for much drill or inspection. What is reported as a drill shed, he states, is a hall where they have meetings, but have not room for much drill."

"Company F—This company is extremely well drilled in company drill, and presents a neat and soldierly appearance. This is the best and largest company in the regiment and marches extremely well. Its discipline is shown by its only having six absentees from inspection. This is the one of the best drilled companies of National Guard that I have ever seen anywhere."

**THE ENCAMPMENT.**

Full details of the encampment of the National Guard regiment in conjunction with the U. S. Artillery Corps at Kapiolani Park, from June 10 to 16, 1903, are given. In his report of this encampment Major McClellan, among other things, said:

"The camp was a successful one, and in many respects very satisfactory."

"The regiment comprised a full field and staff, and hospital corps detachment, an excellent band and two battalions, four companies each."

"First Lieut. Harry W. Newton, Coast Artillery, was detailed for duty during the encampment and was engaged in instructing men and officers in guard duty, camp duties, and camp cooking. Several cooks and sergeants were detailed to instruct at the company kitchens and did much good work."

"Captain Pearce, Artillery Corps, acted as instructor at battalion drill, and formation of a column en route on road, formation of advance and rear guard."

"First Lieut. Robinson, Artillery Corps, acted as instructor in use of shelter tents, forming a camp for one company, and carrying and use of soldiers equipments, making of blanket roll, etc."

"I drilled each battalion of the Guard. There was a parade of the two battalions of the Guard and one battalion of Regular Troops, a regiment of twelve companies, and a review of same, witnessed by the Governor and Legislature of Hawaii. Parade and review were excellent."

**RATIONS IN CAMP.**

Capt. John W. Short, acting commissary, in his report to Col. Jones, shows that during the encampment 2100 rations were drawn from the U. S. Quartermaster's department at Honolulu and distributed as follows:

Co. A, 245—49 men for 5 days.	
Co. B, 200—40 men for 5 days.	
Co. C, 175—35 men for 5 days.	
Co. D, 215—43 men for 5 days.	
Co. E, 240—48 men for 5 days.	
Co. F, 325—65 men for 5 days.	
Co. G, 245—49 men for 5 days.	
Co. H, 240—48 men for 5 days.	
Non-Com. staff, band, etc., 215—43 men for 5 days.	

Amounting to 1835 lbs. beef, 474 lbs. bacon, 1963 lbs. flour, 350 lbs. hard bread, 151 lbs. beans, 105 lbs. rice, 1624 lbs. potatoes, 466 lbs. onions, 83 cans fruit, 164 lbs. coffee, 420 lbs. sugar, 83 lbs. salt, 5 lbs. pepper, 83 lbs. soap, 29½ lbs. candles, 96 boxes matches.

These rations were all issued, and consumed with the exception of the following, which remained on hand when Co. D broke camp on June 15th, were turned over to Lieut. H. Newton for Camp McKinley, viz.: 117 lbs. potatoes, 12 lbs. candles, 5 cans fruit, 1½ lb. pepper, 15 lbs. soap, 25 lbs. onions, 33 lbs. bacon, 1 lb. rice, 4 lbs. salt, 10 lbs. beans, 10 lbs. coffee and 3½ lbs. soap.

Capt. Short in conclusion shows how economy of subsistence was taught the militia by the regulars, thus:

"All of the companies purchased provisions and supplies of different kinds from their own funds. The men and company cooks being uninstructed in camp cooking, on the first day or two used a great deal more of their rations than was necessary, but afterwards, being instructed by sergeants from the regulars, U. S. Army, from Camp McKinley, they learned how to make the regular ration more than meet requirements."

Besides the rations, the Federal department supplied wood for the camp.

**ORDNANCE PROPERTY.**

Capt. J. W. Short, ordnance officer, gives a detailed report of the property in his charge, of which the following is the recapitulation:

Total Ordnance property on hand, July 1st, 1902.....	\$32,224.35
Total Ordnance property received during year.....	1,281.90

To be accounted for.....	\$33,506.25
Expended and lost during year and to be accounted for.....	1,078.43

Total Ordnance property on hand July 1st, 1903.....	\$32,427.82
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(Continued on page 5.)

## ARMY BOARD IS COMING HERE TO CONSIDER FORTS

### The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee Will Delay War Until Spring Comes.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A United States Army board has been selected to visit Hawaii and report upon the fortifications needed there.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 9.—The gunboat Rivera has been sunk by an explosion. The commander and many of the crew were killed.

The destruction of the Uruguayan gunboat Rivera is a serious loss to the South American Republic. Although the Rivera was only a small vessel it made up one-third of the Uruguayan navy as that country only possessed three small gunboats, manned by 227 seamen under fifteen officers. The Rivera has been used chiefly to transport arms and ammunition from Montevideo to the ports of different provinces where rebellions have broken out during late years.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.—It is reported that Turkey has agreed to demobilize 40,000 troops and Bulgaria 20,000.

SALONICA, Oct. 9.—Three hundred Turks were killed in an engagement with the insurgents at Gumenjo.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The Macedonian Committee has resolved to suspend its revolutionary operations until Spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—J. F. Arondez, a consul at Batavia and an incoming passenger on the Nippon Maru, was arrested here on arrival, for the embezzlement of \$15,000.

LONDON, England, Oct. 8.—The report of war munitions being purchased for China has not been confirmed.

PARIS, France, Oct. 8.—It is reported today that an immense Russian fleet has assembled off Masanpho and that Russian troops are advancing upon the Korean border.

PARIS, France, Oct. 8.—The new arbitration treaty between France and Great Britain has been concluded. This treaty was forwarded during the recent conferences between King Edward and President Loubet.

LONDON, England, Oct. 8.—Arguments before the Alaskan Boundary Commission were concluded today. The counsel for both sides closed with an exchange of pleasant felicitations. The decision is now in the hands of the Court.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 8.—There have been no movements in connection with the refusal of Russia to evacuate Manchuria today. Russia's troops or officials have not changed their position in the slightest nor is there any indication of intention to withdraw. The negotiations toward a settlement are still pending. The rumor of a rejection of Russian demands has been officially denied.

## CHINAMAN SHOT BY HOODLUMS.

Hoodlums from Punchbowl raised roughhouse on Kukui street last night at the expense of some Chinese who were practicing Oriental gymnastics in preparation for Chinese New Year. The Chinamen chased the hoodlums who retaliated, one of them, supposed to be a Portuguese named Anderson, with a penchant for prize fighting, firing at and hitting a Chinaman in the shoulder, but not seriously wounding him.

The Chinamen were holding their practice back of a native dance hall on Kukui street when interrupted by the hoodlum gang. The latter scattered as several Chinamen ran out but one of them was thrown to the ground. It was then that a shot fired from a 32 caliber revolver was fired, the bullet entering the shoulder of a Chinaman whose name is known to Willie Crawford, the Chinese interpreter. One of the disturbers, part Spaniard and part Hawaiian by name of Ben Paul, was arrested and is now in jail. He will say nothing as to the name of the one who fired the pistol, but it is believed to be Anderson, a strapping fellow, who recently appeared in the Orpheum prize ring. He has not yet been found.

The injured Chinaman had his wound dressed at the hospital and then returned to Kukui street. He is in no danger and will appear at the Police Court tomorrow.

## REPUBLICANS TALK AT IWILEI.

The Republican candidates last night addressed the largest audience that has ever turned out in Iwilei. The meeting was presided over by William Kamana who introduced consecutively Sam Macey, Harry Murray and Assessor Pratt. Jack Lucas proved to be the humorist of the evening and R. N. Boyd made a long speech in Hawaiian which received close attention. Isaac Sherwood and Achi followed.

Mr. Birbe made the closing speech. He asserted that the Home Rule party in the legislature failed to fulfill their promise of hastening the County system of government and wasted their time, whereas the Republicans framed a bill and carried out all promises. He touched upon the difference between the open primaries of the Republican candidature and the Star Chamber procedure of the Home Rulers and the irreproachable characters and fitness of the Republican candidates as opposed to the "spotted skirt" collection of the Home Rule lists. He eulogized the various candidates and referred in particular to the failure of the Home Rule surveyor's candidate to correctly survey the line of the Kapiolani Estate building on Alakea street.



# TENSION IN JAPAN OVER THE RUSSIAN STAND

## The Czar's Government Erecting Forts and Mounting Guns at a Korean Port.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 6.—As the date approaches on which Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria the tension is increasing. It is conceded that Russia will not withdraw on the eighth, the time originally set, but diplomats are hopeful of being able to avert a war between Russia and Japan, as the latter country will probably make a serious move when Russia does not fulfill the promises to withdraw from Manchuria on the agreed date.

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 6.—It is reported here that Russia is erecting forts and mounting guns at Yongampho, Corea.

Yongampho, the town where the Russians are reported to be building forts and mounting guns, is a Korean town. It is situated opposite Wiju and is at the mouth of the Yalu river. It is also situated on the main road running south from Wiju to Ping Yang, and to the Korean capital, Seoul. Sometime ago it was reported that Russia had bought land at this point and had been massing troops there in the guise of settlers and on September 2nd, a Japanese gunboat held up an American steamer, bound for Yongampho with a cargo of Russian supplies, on the ground that the port of Yongampho was not a treaty port and therefore could not be entered. Its tenure by Russia, together with Yong Chlong, would effectively block Japan from entrance to the Yalu river, an important district in the event of war.

KORE, Oct. 8.—The Russian Minister has notified Japan that Manchuria only concerns China and Russia. He offers to divide Korea with Japan, but the Tokio government refuses.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 8.—Japanese residents of Wiju have petitioned for naval protection. The attitude of the Russians is menacing.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—A scheme has been unearthed to smuggle Chinese into the archipelago. Two inspectors have been arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—It is believed here that a conflict with Bulgaria has been averted.

SOFIA, Oct. 8.—The Turks have defeated a large insurgent force at Godlevo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Republicans have removed Grout from their municipal ticket on account of his endorsement by Tammany.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Alaskan argument will be concluded tomorrow. The Americans are hopeful.

## INTEREST ON LOAN MAY BE REDUCED

According to a cablegram received from Secretary Carter by Treasurer Kepoika yesterday, there would appear to be a possibility of floating the Territorial loan in New York at four per cent. interest. The enabling act of the Legislature allows this, as it makes the interest to be "at a rate not more than five per cent." If the whole loan could be disposed of at 4 per cent. interest at four per cent, it would mean a net gain of \$150,000 over disposal at par with five per cent. interest in the fifteen years of maximum life of the bonds. That the four per cents might be sold at par is almost too much to expect. The cablegram from Secretary Carter, as extended officially, is in the following words:

"I have closed up matters with Dillon, whose fee is one thousand dollars. The form of bond has been agreed upon. The engraving has been started. I may advise a change of the rate to four per cent."

Mr. Carter is in New York, where he went last Saturday. His reference to the fee of \$1000 connects with the authority he took hence to employ counsel in the business of floating the bonds. It would appear he was successful in retaining the services of Judge Dillon, who was formerly United States Judge in the Iowa Circuit and later professor of real estate and equity in Columbia University law school. Judge Dillon has for many years been one of the leading authorities on corporation and financial law.

It is now doubted in Honolulu that the Secretary of the Treasury has power under the United States statutes to make the Hawaiian bonds security for national bank deposits and circulation.

His failure: "Do you know anything about flirting?" "No," he replied, sadly; "I thought I did, but when I tried it, I hanged if the girl didn't marry me." —Chicago Post.

## BELL BUOY FAILS TO FULFILL OFFICE

Apropos of the statement of Captain Bosch of the schooner Ottilie Fjord that he heard the bell buoy he would have saved his ship, local yachtsmen state that the sound of the bell, whether from improper hanging or fault in the metal or casting, is so weak as to be barely distinguishable. The bell buoy is one of the marks generally included in local yacht racing courses and the contesting boats frequently round the buoy within a very few feet. On returning from cruises, the buoy is picked up, as long as daylight lasts, as an opening to the channel and a guide to bring the range lights in proper bearing when dusk is falling.

Allan Dunn, chairman of the Hawaii Yacht Club regatta committee, has rounded the buoy scores of times at all hours and weathers and has heard the bell sounding but once and that faintly. This statement is substantiated by other yachtsmen of yet longer experience with the buoy and is corroborated by the local pilots.

### Protet's Doings.

The French cruiser Protet will take in coal today and leave for Papeete, Tahiti, next Tuesday. Capt. Adigard, accompanied by Acting French Consul Raas called upon Governor Dole yesterday, and the Captain also paid his respects in the afternoon to Admiral Terry at the Naval Station.

The cruiser will probably be open to public inspection on Sunday. On that day the French officers will be taken on a trip down the Oahu railroad to Haleiwa hotel, Mr. Raas being the host. A reception ashore may be given for the officers on Saturday afternoon.

# SCHOONER WENT ON THE USUAL REEF LAST NIGHT

## The Skipper Did Not Hear the Bellbuoy and Miscalculated His Position—Fearless Wants \$5,000 for Salvage—Tide Very Low.

Hard and fast in a coral bed on the "Clavering Reef" the little 245-ton three-masted schooner Ottilie Fjord spent the night in a vain effort to free herself and slide back into deep water. The schooner, with 240,000 feet of lumber from Eureka, tilted up on the reef at 6:10 p. m. and at a late hour had not moved from her dangerous position.

The Fjord lies in about thirteen feet of water close to the breakers, and about opposite the breakwater of the naval reservation. With relation to the buoys, the vessel is between the two and slightly to Eward of the bell buoy.

Once more the bell buoy is in a measure responsible for the schooner's predicament, for the captain and crew found the bell voiceless.

If the wind keeps a steady blow offshore and the sea continues with a steady swell all through the night, the schooner will get the benefit of high tide at about 5 o'clock this morning which should enable her to escape. She has her jibs and foresail set and the wind last night belled them out toward the stern and port side, and even if this does not aid the vessel in getting off the reef it will prevent her from driving farther on.

The tug Fearless went out about 7:30 and at 9 straightened out a spliced steel and manila hawser between herself and the schooner and began to pull. Twenty minutes later the hawser snapped at the splice and the tug drew away to make repairs. Another line was got aboard, but nothing more was done up to the hour of going to press.

When the Fearless went out to the Ottilie Fjord there was some discussion between Captain Olsen of the tug and Capt. Bosch of the schooner as to salvage. Capt. Olsen proposed to Capt. Bosch to draw the boat off for \$5,000, which offer was refused. The matter will probably be adjusted in the courts.

An Advertiser reporter went to the

## CHU HOY CONFESSES TO MANY BOLD ROBBERIES

After being confronted by several of his victims at the jail yesterday noon, Chu Hoy, the Chinese bandit, broke down and confessed to a long series of criminal transactions, denying, however, knowledge of the shooting of Fujikawa and Oda on Moanalua road last week.

Chu Hoy made his declaration to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth about 1:30 p. m. after the latter had confronted him with Mrs. Gitta Hagen, Takayama, Senjo and wife, Kojiro and others in the vicinity of Waipahu robbed within the last two months. Chu Hoy had an opportunity to hear some of the testimony against him, the victims giving their stories to the Deputy in the cell corridor, near where Chu Hoy, Lee Jim and Wah Yin are confined. It was shortly after Mrs. Hagen had requested the Deputy to require Chu Hoy to talk. When she heard his voice she said he was the man who had sat on her shoulder while she was held down on the floor and robbed. He was also the one who had struck her, when she, in a humorous vein, had also offered him her bank book.

The ringleader said he was one of three Chinese who robbed Takayama Senjo and wife at Waipahu. Lee Jim and Wah Yin were with him. In the same night he said they robbed Kojiro but claims he did not go to Mrs. Hagen's. He claims also not to have taken part in the shooting of Awana or of Fujikawa and Oda. He "peached" on Lee Jim and Wah Yin, saying they must have made the assaults on Fujikawa and Oda.

The Deputy believes that Chu Hoy killed Oda, and has a watch taken from the prisoner who may have stolen it from Oda. The latter's wife will be brought in to identify the time-piece. Takayama Senjo of Waipahu, said that on September 14, 1903, Monday night, three Chinese came to his house about 6:30 armed with revolvers. He identified Chu Hoy as the man who fired at a dog. Senjo requested the Chinese not to shoot him or tie him and he would give up everything. Lee Jim spoke to the others and he was left alone. Lee Jim then broke open Senjo's trunk and took out \$8. The men had been at the same place in the

afternoon saying they were looking for their horses. Chu Hoy and Lee Jim were in the party then.

While the robbery at night was being committed Chu Hoy guarded the door with a revolver and Lee Jim with a knife in his teeth, searched the room. Lee Jim had said to the others, "Rope! rope!" Chu Hoy brought rope from a well, and when it was tied about Senjo's wrists it was broken, being old and rotten. When this was done one of the trio fired at him, missing him. Senjo's wife said she recognized the men. She had come into the room where her husband was a prisoner and she was forced to remain there. She saw one of the men fire at her husband.

Adachi Kojiro, another Japanese who was robbed the same night, identified Lee Jim and Chu Hoy, the instant he gazed through the grating windows. The three men entered his house at Kakaalana about 9 p. m. and broke open the door. Lee Jim entered and as Kojiro arose from his bed he was fired at twice by the highwayman, and was called upon to give up his money. The other two Chinese levelled guns at him and the robbers secured \$5.

Mrs. Gitta Hagen who resides near the Walawa pump, at Ewa, positively identified Chu Hoy as one of the three Chinese who entered her house, knocked her down, sat upon her while the house was being robbed, and finally plied her to the door hinges. Her house she said was about 400 feet above the pump house. About 2:30 o'clock on the morning of August 14, 1903, three Chinamen came and went into the back bedroom and had a fight with Harry Meyers, a young man who was visiting.

He fought with them until his bed was demolished. They finally worsted him, bound him securely and put the mattresses on him. Mrs. Hagen heard the noise of the struggle and she went into the parlor where she was seized. When she spoke one of her assailants tapped her on the side of the head with a knife and told her to shut up. They found \$50, a gold watch and a plain ring. The watch was Norwegian open-faced. One of the Chinese sat on her shoulder and when they left her hands were tied and fastened to the door hinges and on freeing herself she released the boy in the next room.

# JUDGE HIGHTON'S VIEWS ON UNION LABOR ISSUE

## Have Walking Delegates the Right to Derange the Business and Disturb the Peace?—The Right to Control One's Own Business.

"An American View of the Strikes—A Protest Against Striking Union Leaders" is the title of a paper written by Hon. Henry E. Highton, formerly of San Francisco and now of Honolulu, upon the San Francisco strikes of 1901. It was originally contributed to the "Overland Monthly," but had the unusual distinction of being republished in full in several of the great dailies and weeklies in New York, Philadelphia and other American cities. It is as applicable to some of the present conditions in the United States as it was two years ago, and it is so just both to employers and employees that the Advertiser directs the attention of its readers to a brief synopsis of its contents.

Judge Highton has given much study, both as a lawyer and a citizen, to economic and industrial questions, and has won some great popular victories in the courts. To recapitulate the instances in which he has stood up and sometimes taken desperate chances, in support of popular rights, is no instance assailing the rights of capital but maintaining a rigid American balance, under the rigid American laws, would be impracticable.

The defeat of the Bulkhead bill, which proposed to place the entire waterfront of San Francisco under the control of a French monopoly, is one instance, covering 1859, 1860 and 1861.

The return of a million and a half of tax money to the City Treasury of San Francisco in 1874, is another. Sandy Austin, the treasurer, had deposited this money with a private bank; Judge Stanley called attention to the fact, and was denounced by the Chamber of Commerce. On this occasion, Mr. Highton antagonized the Chamber and great monied influence, as well as distinguished lawyers.

The collapse of Dennis Kearney, through a successful defense when Judge Highton's client, John Hayes, threw him off the stage at a public meeting over which he tried to force himself as presiding officer, is still another.

The defeat of the railroads on the conspiracy charge against Mussel Slough settlers, when they organized for mutual protection, is still another. They were convicted on the charge of actual resistance to the U. S. Marshal, which was the lesser charge, but acquitted on the conspiracy allegation, which was the railroad plot.

The defeat of Huntington's railroad funding bill was still another. The support of the sailors of the country, when Ed. Rosenberg was somewhat in evidence, was still another.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. Highton commences his article, by defining his position thus: "Perhaps the views of an ordinary American citizen upon the present strikes, a life-long friend of both labor and capital, in their legitimate aspects, and especially of labor, and who is also unconnected with any body of men involved in the controversy, may not be inappropriate."

He then proceeds to summarize the faults of capitalistic organizations "whenever they use the power of money unjustly to increase hours or lower wages or in any way tyrannize over an American community," and adds: "But the immediate and paramount question just now is the right and power of a few labor unions, without any actual grievance, to derange the business and disturb the peace of the country."

He points out that the great public, the vast population of the United States, had been almost entirely disregarded and the controversy treated as though it concerned only the infinitesimal minorities nominally concerned, and he proceeds to argue the question from the standpoint of the American people, under the constitution and laws. He emphatically condemns the breaking of contracts by some of the unions, on the ground that the obligations of their members were superior to their pledges to their employers, and especially because the unions were unincorporated and irresponsible and the corporations with which they had agreed good for the fulfillment of all their engagements.

"The binding force of a contract and the right of a man to control his own business," says Mr. Highton, "are fundamental propositions in Christianity and in the world." And, calling attention to the fact that no one denies the right of lawful combinations either to labor or capital, he forcibly contrasts the utterances of Pope Leo XIII., in his encyclical letters, with the vituperations of Father Yorke.

Mr. Highton proves that the origin of the San Francisco strikes was the arrogant determination of a few self-constituted union "leaders" who, under existing rules and regulations, exercised tyrannical control over thousands of unionized wage-earners, whose practical interests were ignored, to run the business of the community.

He cites numerous examples to show that this determination was expressed in violent and even brutal language, and accompanied by criminal acts, such as maltreating non-union teamsters, surreptitiously removing sleep-lines, cutting traces, impeding stalled teams, and parading men with "placarded collars" in front of stores, which did not surrender to the dictation of the unions. These methods he characterizes in very strong terms, as European and not American, as the attempted substitution of government by ignorant and unprincipled Czaars for American institutions, and as a stupid effort by these pretentious incompetents, blindly followed by a few score of thousands throughout the country, to overturn the Declaration of Independence and to obliterate personal liberty among

eighty millions of Americans. "He suggests, as the outcome of the strikes fully demonstrated, that, 'after reckoning with their own consciences,' those of the strikers, leaders and rank and file, who had projected and were seeking to execute this absurd scheme, 'would also consider whether they are sufficiently powerful to defy the American people,' and warns them not to 'invite and compel the assertion of a power they cannot hope successfully to resist.'"

"The striking unions," says Mr. Highton, "having applied every capitalistic mode of concentration to their own ranks, in which no account is taken of diversity of gifts or energy, but all stand upon a common level, deliberately seek to drive employers into an alliance with themselves against the entire people of the United States. This attitude is not only illegal, but absurd."

"The vital necessity of the times is to hold both capital and labor within the law, and to compel both to respect individual liberty, which is the most precious inheritance of Americans."

Mr. Highton quotes figures to show the progressive reduction of hours and the increase of wages, until there is scarcely a word of dispute anywhere about time or compensation, and inquires:

"What, then, is the bone of contention, but the aggressive assaults of a limited number of wage-earners upon every form of industry and enterprise not controlled by themselves?"

However, as all thoughtful citizens have done, he disavows the imputation of criminality against many of the unionists, who had been involuntarily dragged into an appearance of lawlessness. "Nobody," he declares, "will deny the intelligence and respectability of most of the rank and file of unionized and striking wage-earners, nor of the millions of non-unionized wage-earners, equally under the protection of the law and secured at least theoretically in their individual liberty." He justifies free speech, where it can be applied "without force or intimidation," which he carefully discriminates from "intimidation."

"All men have a right to work," he asserts, and furthermore that "if a laborer or a mechanic does not wish to join a union, he does not become an outlaw by that fact, which also does not confer upon a union man the right to smite him in the mouth."

He thinks, as events are now proving, that there may be "a reorganization of certain unions in the United States upon a basis that would eliminate illegal and tyrannical features."

"\* \* \* and supply the means for reasonable educational facilities and for recreation, and thus command the sympathy and the respect of the American people, without distinction of class, sect, or party," and admits that (in 1901) "there are unions and unions and there are entire systems of combinations of capital and of labor that move together in almost unbroken harmony."

He alludes pointedly to the fact, which Mr. McCarthy, an intelligent leader, had mentioned, that the San Francisco unions that could have produced the greatest pressure in favor of the strikers, had "remained aloof," and proceeds: "I can readily conceive of a case in which I and millions of American citizens would rejoice to see every workman in a community turn out, even to aid an unimportant union." "The American nation consists almost entirely of laborers. It is based upon individualism, governed by and submitting to laws which under constitutions, themselves susceptible of amendment but not of organic lesions, represent the settled will of the people, with ballots in their hands."

The "sympathetic" element in the strikes, Mr. Highton characterizes as intensely selfish, and without possible excuse, because it multiplied the men and their families who became non-productive and had to be supported by their fellow-laborers.

"Concede the rights of the unions," he says, "to limit their membership, to place all their members on a dead level, so that superior energy or skill will be of no advantage, to control the acceptance of apprentices, to replace individuality by the pressure of organization, and then to enforce these propositions upon the business of the country, and the result would be the virtual destruction of our American system and the establishment of the most unendurable tyranny of ancient or modern times." But, on the other hand, he adds: "Applied to the amelioration of conditions and to the development of mind and character, labor unions may be among the most potent forces in civilization."

After enforcing the fact that, upon questions of constitutional right compromise is impracticable, but that for all other differences, arbitration is the fair remedy, Mr. Highton concludes:

"I am convinced that the strikers themselves will soon rally around the standard of American citizenship, and unite with their fellow workmen all over the Union in impressing Labor Day with the sanctities of our civilization and our institutions. True brotherhood, without distinction of class, sect or party, and genuine equality before the law, are the sources, the inspiration and the product of true Americanism."

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always the pain almost instantly and should always be kept on hand. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



# WOMAN'S BOARD HOLD REGULAR MONTHLY SESSION

## Miss Graydon Contributes Forceful Paper on Protestant Renaissance In Modern France.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Central Union church. Nearly sixty were present before the meeting closed and great interest was shown in the proceedings. A forceful paper by Miss Graydon on the "Renaissance of Protestantism in France" was the event of the meeting and will be read before the meeting of the W. C. T. U. to be held two weeks hence.

President Mrs. G. P. Andrews called the meeting to order at 2:30 and after the hymn "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," read a selection from the book of St. John, chapter 1, by way of comment, upon the Savior's statement: "I have called you friends." "All," said the president, "are called for some purpose whether here or abroad and the privilege of having been called as friends is a glorious one." Mrs. Andrews also recalled some words on the Church Universal, and the statement that sectarianism was opposed to fundamental Christianity.

Some remarks by the Rev. Mrs. George Osborne also called for approving comment from the president. These related to the difference between Charity and Philanthropy, the one being the "Inner Consciousness of Love" and Philanthropy the "Action of that Love." Both were necessary to each other as the accompaniment to the song. The Lord's Prayer was then spoken in unison, followed by the secretary's minutes.

A note of regret was read from Miss Martha Chamberlain referring to her unavoidable absence from the meeting through physician's orders concerning a severe cold.

### WORK ON OAHU.

Alluding to work among the Hawaiians on this island, Miss Green expressed her disappointment at having to relinquish the cooking classes, a measure which was in some degree mitigated by such classes being carried on in the Kaula and Kaunahou schools. The sewing classes had too many applicants and many were unfortunately turned away for lack of teachers. Miss Green regretted the lack of willingness among the Hawaiians to act as bible teachers to their fellow natives. Visiting in Kailua Valley had been fruitful in good results but few rebuffs being met with, while in many cases the heads of the family would join in prayer with the visitors. Miss Green related an incident where a young Hawaiian woman refused to talk with them when she discovered that they were Protestants, she being a Catholic. Most Hawaiians, continued the speaker, profess some form of religion though all do not practise their beliefs. Miss Green concluded her remarks with an appeal for cast-off clothing to be applied to the needs of a Sunday school at Waikiki. Clothes suitable for children of thirteen or thereabouts are especially wanted. Miss Green will be pleased to receive any gifts of this order, and see that they reach a proper destination.

Miss Charlotte Hall, president of the Missionary Gleaners, outlined the purposes of that organization to secure familiarity with Mission fields and workers and to get passing workers to come to the Gleaner meetings and give them the benefit of their experiences.

### MEMORIES OF MISSIONS.

The memory of Mrs. Alice Gulick, well known to many of those present, was briefly touched upon. Mrs. W. W. Hall then read the first half of an article by Mrs. Daniels entitled "Memories of Two Mission Fields," reading the reminiscences relating to Hawaii.

The article transported the listener or reader in imagination to the region of Manoa Valley and included visits to Gilbertina, Mother Castle's and Mother Parker's. Mother Castle's clear mental grasp of current events at the age of eighty-two and her charities are touched upon as is Mother Parker's interesting retrospect of the days when she and her husband labored here, the only white people in the vicinity.

The sight of Dr. Hiram Bingham, and his sister, Mrs. Titus Conn, recalled to the writer the Pentecostal days of Hawaiian missionary experience when 1704 converts were baptized in one day. Mrs. Bingham, though enfeebled by age, was described as reviving the proofs of a geography written by her, while a glimpse at the library revealed proofs of Mr. Bingham's gospels for the Gilbert Islands. Kawaihahoe church called up the days of its building and the epoch of the "Bonnet and Shoe Co." when one native would walk squeakily up the aisle to pass his shoes out of the window to another and he in turn to still others while one bonnet, trimmed by the missionary milliner did duty for six. The good work of the schools in connection with the church was mentioned, as was Kawaihahoe Seminary and the Kamehameha schools, the last likened to Hampton. The cosmopolitan free kindergartens

were visited in imagination with the Hawaiian Board, the American Board and the Woman's Board and their associations suggested by such notable names as Gulick, Damon, Bishop and Emerson.

### MISS GRAYDON'S PAPER.

Mrs. Andrews then announced the "event of the day" and introduced Miss Graydon, who read with dramatic power a forceful paper on the decline of Catholicism and the rise of Protestantism in France.

Miss Graydon started her essay by reverting to the thirteenth century when the greatest and youngest of the Popes, Innocent, so named by the cardinals for his blameless life, held sway over France. A striking photograph of the man was given by the reader. Innocent, a man apart from human failings and equally apart from human sympathy, whose intolerance of the church's enemies was ruthless as it was dispassionate, whose unrelenting search for papal power and whose calm and evenly balanced judgment, casting aside all merely human sympathy, acted as a blighting frost upon the lands he governed as the Head of the Church of Rome. The unfitness of man for divine power was exemplified in his life.

Tolerance under Innocent was yet unbathed, unthought of. Auricular confession, recognized as mighty weapon by the far-seeing Innocent, was now made obligatory. The church ruled supreme and peoples, kings and nations raised up or brushed aside by the immutable will of Innocent, stainless alike of passion, remorse or pity. However the Spirit of Inquiry was astir and the wide difference between the denying lives of the early apostles and the pomp, pride and wealth of the church not unnoted.

Down by the shores of the Mediterranean, between the Pyrenees and the Rhone, in the land of Languedoc, where the Roman influence lingered longest and the Jew's refinement with the Moor's artistic impulse yet held sway, in the land of the troubadour, the Country of Romance, reigned an atmosphere where religious toleration lived unchecked and license was allowed. There the translated Scriptures were read and their readers soon protested against the Pope and the priestly prerogative of coming between man and his God. The unbribed lives of the priests themselves fanned this unrest until the flame was perceived at Rome. Soon unrest hovered over Languedoc, persons prominent for the broadness of their religious views or their condemnation of the priests, disappeared or were imprisoned. Arms were taken up against the See of Rome and then came retaliation.

### A NEW CRUSADE.

The Pope proclaimed a new Crusade. Not only was absolute promise the crusaders against these apostates but the lands captured were to be distributed to those taking part in the holy war. Here was an easier way of gaining heaven and avoiding eternal punishment than the long voyage to Acre, and war against the savage infidel. France lay ready to the sword and spoliation invited massacre. So the first Inter-Christian war between those equally acknowledging the Son of God as their Savior, commenced. For forty years the red harvest was reaped, for sixty more intermittent persecution went on until at the end of a century, the gallant, romantic race was obliterated.

Two hundred years later the Church was again aroused by the preaching of Luther and of Calvin but despite the inquisition and the terrors of persecution, Protestantism grew until the fatal dawn of St. Bartholomew.

In 1572 when Charles the Ninth reigned came the accomplishment of the Church's wish. Protestantism was massacred. Ten thousand dead lay in the streets of Paris and with the flying remnant of the Huguenots, departed the flower of the land.

Then came the deluge. One hundred years ago Benjamin Franklin, standing amid a group of prominent Frenchmen, said, "I have not yet seen an Atheist." "All here are Atheists," was the reply. "Atheism reigned. The Age of Reason was at hand. Religion was dead in France. For the next hundred years France, engaged in a century of bloody wars, was alternately the terror, admiration and the pity of the world. Napoleon is said to have attempted to revive religious impulse as did Louis the Eighteenth but the people had too long listened to the preaching that expressed the thing they said in their hearts, 'There is no God.' The country indeed revived but the moral growth was not equal to the material renaissance. The Spirit of Independence, the Spirit of Indifference ruled France, Paris, the most beautiful city in the world, abandoned herself to a frenzy of pleasure, until the Age of Reason culminated in 1871 with the Communists when blood once more flowed on Paris pavements.

### PROTESTANTISM'S BIRTH.

In that year, in those troublous times, a visiting English clergyman and his wife endeavored to instill the peaceful tenets of Protestantism into the hearts of these Communists. The work of the McCall mission was undenominational and it was also effective.

In France in 1835 there were ten

(Continued on Page 6.)

# MADE GOOD SPEECHES

## Republicans Talk to Attentive Audience.

An important meeting of Republicans was held last night at Camp No. 2 on Vineyard street, many effective speeches being made and listened to with more than ordinary interest. Judge Kaulukou acted as introducer of the orators commencing with Sam Kalo, who spoke in Hawaiian, followed by Samuel Dwight, candidate for supervisor for the Fifth.

Judge Kaulukou then introduced Jack Lucas as the "Gladstone of Hawaii," and the audience was soon laughing at his talk. Assessor Pratt dilated upon the duties of the tax office and forcibly put the point that the Hawaiians could do more good for Kulo in the way of prestige and opportunity for accomplishing something, by returning a Republican ticket than in any other manner.

S. E. Damon was brought forward as the local Rothschild and spoke on the fixed policy of the Republican party not to resort to slander or ridicule as a means of defeating their opponents. The party was willing, said the candidate for treasurer, to rest upon its reputation and that of the nominees. High Sheriff Brown made a speech that proved enthralling, to the Hawaiian voters in particular, from its first sentence. He drew an apt parallel between the county and a vessel, likening the county ship to the steamer Kinau. "Such a ship," said the sheriff, "called for bunkers full of coal, plenty of freight and above all, a first class crew duly licensed to perform their offices. There must be a good man on the bridge, a good man at the wheel and by the engines; good boat crews and sailors if the ship was to make a successful voyage. The county ship," he continued, "will start ahead in January, 1904, with plenty of coal in its bunkers, laden with good freight, with a good Republican on the bridge, and in the engine room and good Republican boat crews. The ship would return into the harbor on January 1, 1905, with coal bunkers still full, richly laden and with a profitable voyage to its credit."

"Man the ship with Home Rulers," concluded the speaker, amid cheers, "and the ship would sink before it got in sight of Molokai Light." Isaac Sherwood and R. N. Boyd followed. Mark Robinson, who was greeted with hearty applause, spoke in Hawaiian, asking for the support of the whole ticket.

Henry Vida thanked the voters for support at the last election stating that he was elected as a Republican, is still a Republican and under no consideration, was his name Kumalae. He had been defeated by Murray for the clerkship but would work just as hard for Murray and the whole ticket as if he himself were a member of it. "Give the Republicans," said Vida, "a chance for one year, and then if they have not done right, get rid of them but I will give you my personal guarantee that you will have no cause for complaint. For the sheriff's petticoat officer was required but a man like Brown; and the whole ticket should be supported from Brown to Boyd." Rawlins closed the meeting with a brief speech.

## W. H. PAIN SUED FOR ACCOUNTING

A suit was brought yesterday in the Circuit Court by Lillie Leonora Neumann against W. H. Pain, which is a bill to declare a trust for a conveyance and an accounting. The plaintiff contends that on or about November 14, 1898, Wm. H. Pain made, executed and delivered a declaration of trust in words and figures, as follows: "Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1898. I hereby declare that I hold in trust for Lillie Leonora Neumann the undivided one-half of the lot located to me by John P. Paty and situate on Liliha street, Honolulu, being the property sold under sale of foreclosure by Wm. Stolz. This declaration is made in consideration of the payment by Paul Neumann of the half of the purchase price."

(Signed) W. H. PAIN.

The plaintiff says that by virtue of this trust, the defendant became her trustee for the land so described which contains 48-100 of an acre more or less.

On January 31, 1903, the plaintiff declares that Pain executed and delivered a mortgage for his own use and benefit to S. M. Damon, H. E. Watly and S. E. Damon, copartners doing business as Bishop & Co., in which mortgage the plaintiff declares this action was a breach of trust. She states she has demanded of W. H. Pain the conveyance to her of the land so held in trust and has tendered him the form of a deed for execution and one dollar but he has refused to execute the instrument.

The plaintiff asks that the court order Pain to convey the property.

RHEUMATISM is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured it many times and will do so whenever opportunity offers. This remedy is a general family liniment and not only does it quickly relieve rheumatic pains but it also cures lame back, stiff neck, soreness of the muscles and stiffness of the joints. It is antiseptic and when applied to cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, heals such wounds without maturation and in less time than by any other treatment, and, unless the injury is very severe, will not leave a scar. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# WORK OF A FIEND

## J. McCabe Wields Rusty Razor With Terrible Effect.

John McCabe, a part Hawaiian, aged about 50 years, who teaches in the Catholic parochial school at Kaneohe, became suddenly insane early yesterday morning at Heela, and while so deranged procured a rusty razor with which he slashed his wife. Her nose, which he nearly off, being held to the face only by a shred of skin. The lunatic also slashed her across the abdomen, one gash extended across to the hip and the other around to the back almost laying bare one of the woman's kidneys.

Fred Weed of Honolulu, who was at Heela attending the internment of Henry Kellimahia, heard of the affair during the forenoon, and found Dr. Waterhouse at the McCabe home attending the woman's wounds. The woman was in an extremely weak condition owing to loss of blood. The danger lies in blood poisoning, the razor being very rusty.

This is the second attack of insanity McCabe has sustained. About a year ago he broke in all the doors and windows.

The deputy sheriff at Kaneohe has McCabe in charge but did not remove him from the house lest his action should make Mrs. McCabe worse.

## HOME RULER TALKED TO EMPTY SEATS.

At a big luncheon recently given in Honolulu at which were present a large number of the rank and file, and wheel horses of the Republican and Home Rule parties, the orators warmed up as the kegs became empty, and the welkin became scorched with political hot air. Finally a Home Ruler mounted a chair and in a clarion voice began an argument in Hawaiian for his party's candidates. All other voices were drowned and the Republicans in the audience began to feel that he should be quieted down. Chester Doyle took the cue and mounted a chair on the lanai and in a strenuous voice began a political speech in Japanese. The new language struck the ears of the audience and their owners wondered what was up. The result was a rush to discover the source, and in a trice the Home Ruler found himself talking to empty seats. Doyle kept the audience and the Home Ruler took a back seat.

## MORRIS RECEIVED A GOLD BRICK

When Morris Keohokale, secretary to Prince Cupid, departed for Washington on the Siberia, his friends determined that he should not buy gold bricks at San Francisco. When Morris was not looking his valise was opened and a big stone, covered with gilt, in imitation of a gold nugget, was slipped in. The weight of the valise was explained as being the contents of several cold bits. Morris found the nugget before sailing and placed it on exhibition in the saloon. He promised to look out for the bunko men.

## ADMITS BEING A COUNTERFEITER

One of the gang of four Chinese desperadoes captured Monday by the police, admitted yesterday that the crude counterfeiting outfit found in the rooms of the quartette, was being used for the purpose of manufacturing five cent pieces. The man stated, however, that the dies were imperfect and the counterfeited nickels were very poor imitations, and the police do not believe the gang circulated a great amount of them.

The prisoners are confined in separate cells, incommunicado, and all endeavor to prove that the adage, "speech is silver and silence is golden," is the best one they can adhere to.

The parties who were assaulted some months ago near Waipahu have been notified to come to Honolulu to identify, if possible, the Chinese as their assailants.

## H. E. HENDRICK SELLS BUSINESS

H. E. Hendrick on Monday sold out the business of the Hawaiian Iron Fence and Monument Company to Carl M. Lovsted for the consideration of \$5500. The purchaser took possession and the bill of sale was recorded yesterday morning. Percy M. Pond negotiated the transaction.

An appeal to the Supreme Court is pending against the verdict of a jury rendered last Saturday, which awarded \$5000 damages to J. C. Axtell against Mr. Hendrick for malicious prosecution.

### ALFONSO KILLED A BULL.

King Alfonso, of Spain, recently distinguished himself by shooting a ferocious bull stampeded from a herd that was being driven through the streets of Madrid. The incident is given publicity in Spain as illustrating the young monarch's courage and marksmanship and his ability to defend himself if attacked by assassins.

# IT IS THIRTY THOUSAND OR NOTHING FOR THE FAIR

## A Meeting of the Promotion Committee Yesterday--Full Text of Secretary Carter's Letter--The Need of a Fine Display.

Owing to the pressure of the various departments of the Territorial government to obtain their quotas of funds, the Fair appropriation item of \$30,000 made by the last legislature, may not at present be available, and at the meeting yesterday morning of the St. Louis Fair Committee, there was some question as to what would be the outcome of the entire proposition to make an exhibit. It was the sense of the meeting that unless Commissioner Macfarlane was assured of receiving the entire \$30,000 the proposed exhibit should lapse. Commissioner Macfarlane, however, has hopes of obtaining the full amount of the appropriation. It was estimated yesterday that the following items of expense would suffice:

Building, \$5000; salaries of secretary and assistants and incidental expenses, \$5,000; expenses connected with laying out of grounds, steamer and railroad expenses, cost of preparing exhibits, special services and literature about \$10,000. This would make \$20,000, and the additional \$10,000 would be needed for emergencies and extras.

The War Department informed William Haywood at Washington that the transports would carry, free of charge, Hawaii's exhibit to the coast.

Present at the meeting were F. W. Macfarlane, Exposition Commissioner, Chairman W. G. Irwin, J. G. Spencer, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, R. F. Dillingham, A. Gartley, W. W. Hall, H. Focke, W. W. Harris, J. E. Higgins, W. O. Smith, F. W. Beardslee.

Chairman Irwin said the meeting was called for the purpose of hearing a report from Mr. Macfarlane. The latter read a second letter from George R. Carter, as follows:

### MR. CARTER'S LETTER.

At St. Louis I only had time to send you a short letter and pencil memorandum on the map of the fair grounds, while at dinner. I did this with the hope of catching the steamer Sonoma, and now I will give you a more detailed description.

On arriving at the Administration building, I presented your letter to Secretary Stevens, an elderly man calm and quiet. I had the night before taken the opportunity offered by a newspaper reporter of announcing in the press that unless Hawaii's exhibit could be kept together, that in all probability nothing would be done. This of course Mr. Stevens and the other officials had seen.

Before going into the matter with Mr. Stevens, I expressed a desire to go over the grounds and see the buildings or I wanted to find out what the other states and territories were doing and to get all the information I could before I began to dicker with the officials as to final plans.

Mr. Stevens turned me over to Mr. C. M. Reeves, secretary of the Committee on State Exhibits, who took me over the grounds and lunched me, and I am sending you under separate cover, a whole raft of literature, from which you can gather a fair idea of the exhibition, and more particularly the variety of architecture shown in the different state buildings. I got from Mr. Reeves the following list of the cost of different buildings, which shows that the estimate of \$20,000 is high:

New York	\$15,000.00
Indian Territory	\$15,000.00
Maine	\$10,000.00
Mexican Government	\$10,000.00
Nevada	\$5,000.00
Arizona	\$3,000.00

Of course some of the states like Ohio and Illinois and Missouri, are going to put up buildings of \$20,000 and over. As you will see by the plan already sent, these buildings are located in one corner towards the city, in what was originally a city park, on hilly woodland. Thus they can be compared with difficulty but each community is vying with the others in originality, or are attempting to have some specific attraction. New Mexico, I think it is, that is to bring a carload of great big cactus plants, while Florida brings cocoanut trees to put around their building. One state is to have a huge block of ore. Washington, as you see by the pictures, takes eight tremendous timbers and makes a wigwam. Arizona puts up a building similar to the Adobe Spanish Missions. New Jersey reproduces Washington's headquarters during the revolution. Connecticut has moved part of an old Colonial residence and is reproducing the balance of it, furnishing it with original pieces of furniture loaned for the purpose, so as to show how they lived in old Colonial times.

These buildings are the distinctive feature of this affair and form the headquarters for the people of each state. Here information is given out and for the purpose of distributing advertising matter. I fancy they will use a portion of their preparations for entertaining and I guess Kentucky will have some pretty good whiskey. There is absolutely no restriction of any kind, as to the method or style of construction. The day I was there, the Indian Territory Commissioner was to open bids and let contract for their building.

At first it was a hard and fast rule that under no circumstances could exhibits be placed in the state buildings, but an exception has been made in the case of Alaska on condition that she waives all rights to compete for awards and prizes.

After thus gaining all the information I could, I was introduced to Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, the director-general of exhibits. He is a man who has made these fairs a special study and has taken an active part in all of them, being selected by the United States Government to take general charge of its exhibit at Paris. You can tell Mr. Irwin that Mr. Skiff says that he represented Hawaii in as handsome style at Paris as any country. Mr. Skiff began right off by saying that they would make every concession possible to Hawaii and when I read him your letter suggesting our hard woods as a part of the installation of the Agricultural exhibit, he fell right into line and said they would construe the rules liberally for us, that they would take our sisal and classify it as agricultural product, claiming that the manufacture of it was a mere incident, and that he being familiar with the exhibits we had made at Buffalo and Paris, he thought it could all be worked into the Agricultural building, except the weapons, calabashes and implements used by the ancient Hawaiians. This must of necessity be classified under the department of anthropology and their exhibit would be weak in this line, and they would be very glad to give Hawaii a room exclusively for her own use, and would be pleased if she would make a special exhibit of Hawaiian curios.

He then called Mr. F. W. Taylor, chief of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, to find out whether or not there was any space left. Mr. Taylor said that it had all been allotted, but that he was so anxious to have Hawaii represented, that he would cut down the allotment of others, and if I would go with him to his room, he would show me just the space that he could give. In printed matter is a map showing the floor plan of the Agricultural building, and Mr. Taylor guaranteed the reserve one-half of block of the reserve one-half of block of eighty-six, a space 40x44 ft., and talking with him, I told of Mr. Cooke's suggestion of a modern sugar plantation. This interested him and he then told me the row of blocks down the middle of the building had been reserved for special exhibits,—one for cotton, wheat, corn, sorghum, etc., and that one would be reserved for sugar. These he proposed to handle somewhat as follows:

He would allow those who exhibited the special products to rival each other in the display,—for instance: The man who exhibited what appeared to him the best exhibit of corn, would be given a space in the central aisle, and if we made a special display of sugar which was better than that offered by Louisiana or the best-sugar men, he might allow the use of part of this central square for us. This struck me as a scheme which you would probably like to take advantage of.

After leaving Mr. Taylor, I went back to Mr. Reeves and asked him for suggestions of a site in case you decided to put up a building. He took a blue pencil and marked the map, which I sent you, saying you could practically make your own selection within certain limits, and that as an exception had been made for Alaska, if you preferred, he would guarantee a space for Hawaii under the same conditions, so that you could confine your entire exhibit in the building. Now, I conclude that you will probably prefer to do this, although I really think Fred that we should make a special exhibit in sugar and that we ought to bring our school exhibit into competition with the other states and territories, and so I recommend the first plan; that is to have your exhibits go into their proper places and the building for headquarters. Your building could be as inexpensive as you desire. A typical modern Hawaiian home with the broad verandas, using Tapa cloths for draperies, walls decorated with photographs, paintings and maps,—hala mats on the floor and possibly the outside walls thatched, all one story, the roof inclined like that at Kualoa or Ahulimau, from which to direct the Hawaiians who inquire as to just where your exhibits are in the main buildings, and to assist them in finding their way around. Also to distribute advertising matter to the strangers who call. This, I believe to be the better plan and if it is carried out, then place the building by all means among the others. If, however, you will put your whole exhibit in the building, then the location over by the Alaska building will show more prominently out in the open. Of course if you so desire, you can combine the whole exhibit into one building and still have it placed over in the park, or among the trees alongside the others.

I then called upon Mr. G. W. Ristine to ask if any arrangements had been made for freight rates. He had forgotten all about Hawaii and seemed very much put out at himself. Special rates had been made for Japan and China. In most cases the railroads give a one way rate, that is, they will practically return the goods free of charge. This gentleman said he would immediately see what could be done, and I gave him your name to communicate with you. He thought that Speedwell ought to be able to give a low steamer rate, but that by all means you would secure a through flat rate from Honolulu to St. Louis without classification of any kind.

(Continued on Page 6.)







## On Shore and Facing Eastward

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and  
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

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Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

MOSQUITO  
WAR BEGUNCommittee Ap-  
points Alex. D.  
Larnach.

A meeting of the mosquito committee, held yesterday afternoon, resulted in the definite action being taken towards a start in the campaign. A. D. Larnach was appointed as the active officer of the committee and will commence his duties this morning.

The meeting was called for four o'clock in the offices of the Board of Health, Dr. Cooper taking the chair. P. M. Pond reported that promised subscriptions amounted to \$160 per month or an amount fully equal to maintain an officer.

Mr. Pond then recommended Mr. Larnach, late of Whitman & Co., as eminently fitted for the post. Dr. Cooper and Messrs. Van Dine and Helm corroborated the opinion of Mr. Pond and a motion from that gentleman to the effect that Mr. Larnach be appointed, his duties to commence immediately, at a salary of \$125 per month, was seconded by Mr. Van Dine and carried unanimously. An advisory committee consisting of Messrs. Pond, Helm and Van Dine were appointed, with the assistance of Chairman Dr. Cooper, to confer with and instruct the new official in his duties.

Mr. Larnach's work for the first few days will consist of an attempt to enlarge the subscription list and also to collect the first month's promises. Dr. Cooper stated that he thought there would be no difficulty in arranging for the collections by the men employed in the garbage department and thus employ the inspector's time in a more satisfactory manner.

The monies as collected will be deposited by the chairman of the finance committee, P. M. Pond, in some bank and the counterfoils of the checks used as vouchers. A portion of the money will be needed immediately for the payment of printing bills.

Dr. Cooper explained that he had made arrangements for the new official that would practically constitute him a member of the Board of Health staff with all the privileges. A desk will be provided for him in the department, a Board of Health badge supplied him, if necessary Dr. Cooper will ask for a special policeman's badge, and he will be given privileges of Board of Conveyance when needed. He will be to all intents a Board of Health Inspector created for a special purpose. He will report with the other inspectors and occupy much the same status as the extra officials maintained by special subscription.

The advisory committee meets tomorrow at Dr. Cooper's office at 2 o'clock to decide more definitely upon Larnach's duties.

Mr. Van Dine read an extract from a letter written by Dr. Howard, chief entomologist at Washington, in which the letter stated that hope of relief by means of fungus and parasites could not be relied upon.

WRECKED SCHOONER  
IS SAFELY DOCKED

The schooner Ottilie Fjord, which went ashore on Wednesday evening on the channel reef, came off yesterday morning on a rising tide shortly after two o'clock with the assistance of the tug Fearless.

She is a wooden vessel and has apparently been done but small damage. The reef slightly displaced her rudder but full casualties will be revealed after the schooner has discharged her load of lumber when she will go on the marine railroad for inspection. She was not leaking this morning after the Fearless had towed her into the stream for quarantine inspection. She now lies at the Bishop wharf.

No amount for salvage was decided upon between Captain Olsen of the Fearless and Captain Bosch of the Ottilie Fjord before the latter vessel was towed off. A board of survey will probably be appointed. W. G. Irwin & Co. has not stated the amount of the claim they will make for salvage.

## SING CHOW &amp; COMPANY.

All persons having claims against Sing Chow & Co., prior to the China-town fire of 1900, will please file same duly authenticated within two months from date or they will be forever barred.

M. PHILLIPS & CO.  
Assignee Sing Chow & Co.  
Sept. 17th, 1903. 6588

The visitor—"Why are you here, my misguided friend?" The prisoner—"I'm the victim of the unlucky number, thirteen." The visitor—"Indeed, how's that?" The prisoner—"Twelve jurors and one judge."—Sporting Times.

They can say "fery slopes" now. First boy—"Do yer want ter go ter heaven when yer die, like de Sunday-school ma'am tells yer?" Second boy—"Nix! Dere's no fun goin' ter places where a woman wants yer ter go."—Judge.

A night a dance was given at the Young hotel for the officers aboard the transport, the opportunity being thoroughly appreciated.

The men aboard are well equipped and the well trained band has enlivened the voyage and is expected to do banner service on the way to the Philippines.

SHERMAN  
IN PORTMany Soldiers Are  
Enroute to the  
Philippines.

The United States Army Transport Sherman, coming in the now regular monthly order of transports from San Francisco, was sighted at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and finally docked in Naval Slip No. 1 a few minutes after three. She brings one day's later mail and carries a regiment of infantry, two companies of engineers, several commanding officers and a batch of newly made engineer lieutenants from West Point. She leaves today for the Philippines by way of Guam after taking on 400 tons of coal.

Quartermaster Captain Williamson was on hand to meet the incoming vessel as was Captain Rodman of the Troop who expected his sister as a through passenger. The Sherman made an excellent docking her springs being well adjusted and timed. As she neared the dock the band of the 7th Infantry played the "Marseillaise." In compliment to the French cruiser Protet. Captain Williamson made immediate coaling arrangements with the local stevedores and a hundred tons helped to replenish the transport's bunkers last night.

The Sherman carries 900 souls aboard, including eight stowaways who will make the round trip in durumie and be turned over to the authorities at San Francisco on the return of the transport. The men, all of whom were given shore liberty to stretch their legs, are a fine looking set in their khaki service uniforms and are reported well disciplined and well officered.

The Sherman left San Francisco on October 1st and made an uneventful fair weather trip to Honolulu, the heaviest wind and weather being encountered right off Honolulu. She carries in the first cabin eighty-two officers, twenty-seven ladies, wives and connections of officers, three nurses and ten children, a total of 122.

In the second cabin are seven clerks of the War Department, three ladies of their families, twelve wives of enlisted men, eight children and two sewing women, thirty-two in all.

The troops include 532 enlisted men of the Seventh Infantry and 190 of the Engineer Corps. There are also three discharged soldiers on board. Two men and a lady missionary are going to Guam.

Captain Brugere is the sailing master of the Sherman and Captain R. L. Brown the quartermaster in command, both of whom have made this port before. Lieutenant-Colonel Booth is in charge of the Seventh Infantry and now goes to active service after an official tour in Alaska. The regiment goes to Mindanao.

The regimental adjutant is Captain Julius Penn and the quartermaster Captain Farnsworth. Captain Grusard being in charge of the commissary department.

Seventeen young engineer lieutenants graduated from the last class at West Point Military Academy.

There are several celebrities aboard the Sherman who are on the way to assume positions of command in the Division of the Philippines. Prominent among these is Chief Quartermaster Colonel John L. Clem, the "drummer boy of Shiloh" whom say the officers aboard "to know is to love." He goes to take charge of the division carrying with him his bride, her sister, Miss Sullivan and Miss MacElroy.

General Wade, Commander General Philippines, is aboard as is the wife of General F. Moore. Major White of the artillery with his wife is also a passenger.

Among the majors are Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, brother-in-law and sister of Commander Rodman of the local naval station. Major E. E. Harden and Major A. C. Ducat. Major Wright is attached to the regiment aboard and with his wife will be entertained by Captain Rodman during the stay of the Sherman.

The Sherman leaves today. Last

FAIRCHILD  
SHUT OUTNo Registering Is  
Lawful This  
Year.

"Under the provisions of the Organic Act and the County Act, there can be no new registration of voters for the first county election, in 1903. The registration list of voters for 1902 alone can be used."

Such is the syllabus of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court constituted by Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Associate Justice C. A. Galbraith and Circuit Judge De Bolt, the last-named in place of Associate Justice A. Perry, absent. It was an appeal from a peremptory writ of mandamus issued by Circuit Judge Hardy of Kauai ordering W. G. Smith, Charles A. Rice and W. G. Sheldon, composing the board of registration for the islands of Kauai and Niihau, to convene before October 19, 1903, and permit George H. Fairchild to submit to them the proofs of his right to be registered as a qualified elector in the Sixth Representative District. R. W. Breckons and M. F. Prosser appeared for petitioner; Attorney General L. Andrews and J. D. Willard for respondents.

## HARD BUT HONEST.

Chief Justice Frear wrote the opinion. "It would no doubt, as contended," the opinion says at the outset, "be a hardship for one who could not have registered last year to be prevented from voting this year, if otherwise qualified, and in case of doubt, the court naturally would lean to that construction which would permit him to register and vote, but the provisions of both the Organic Act and the County Act which bear upon this question are so plainly against the petitioner's contention as to preclude the relief sought."

## FUNDAMENTAL LAW.

The Organic Act says that, in order to be qualified to vote for Representatives, a person shall, prior to each general election, during the time prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for Representatives for his district; and further that, in order to be qualified to vote for Senators and for voting in all other elections in the Territory of Hawaii a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by that Act of voters for Representatives. It is pointed out how the word "conditions" disposed of one of the arguments for the petitioner, which was that registration was not a qualification but only a condition.

## TERRITORIAL LAW HARMONIOUS.

The rules for holding elections, which were confirmed by the Organic Act, are quoted to show the precise times in which the boards of registration must act. If the County Act contained provisions inconsistent with those of the Organic Act, it would be invalid and inoperative to that extent. But the opinion shows the County Act to be harmonious with the Organic Act, as, for instance, where it provides that all persons shown by the records to have been qualified voters at the general election in the year 1902 shall be qualified to vote at the county election.

Respecting the argument on the County Act provision that all of the provisions of law governing general elections shall be applicable to the county election, the opinion says it might perhaps be a sufficient answer to say that, if the rule in question is taken literally, either it has already been complied with, for the boards did sit in 1902 and are not required to sit again under that rule until 1904, or else that the rule is inapplicable because it makes no provision for meetings in 1903.

## LIABILITY OF TROUBLE.

Even if the rule could be applied, it is shown how it would be liable to result in conflict of provisions and confusion of registration lists. There might result two registration lists or one amended list that would shut out qualified voters of 1902, through inability to come forward for registration. If the old lists were copied, intact, on a new register there would be registration on two distinct bases, and those on the old lists would be entered contrary to law because without personal application.

Upon the contention that if the County Act does not permit persons to vote who are qualified except in the matter of registration the law is invalid in that respect, the opinion says it is true that some courts have held that where the constitution prescribes the qualifications of voters and does not include registration among them the legislature cannot add that as a qualification; although it is said to be the better opinion that the legislature may, as a matter of regulation, require registration in such cases.

## MIGHT PREVENT ELECTION.

The opinion says if the provisions of the County Act in this respect were contrary to those of the Organic Act, "the question might arise whether the result would not be that there could be no election rather than that the board could register others than those who are in terms permitted to vote. But in the present case all question of the validity of the law in this respect is removed by the fact that, as above shown, the Organic Act itself in effect provides that the list of 1902 shall alone be used at the election of November 3, 1903."

## DECLINES SIDE ISSUE.

The court declines to consider, as not before it, the question suggested by counsel as to whether Mr. Fairchild is an elector of the county, so as to be qualified for election as a member of the county board of supervisors—this in view of the fact that he was not registered in 1902 and cannot be registered prior to the county election.

## CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

The grand jury reported on between thirty and forty cases to Judge Gear yesterday afternoon. Of twenty-one true bills found only two of the accused persons were in custody, so that all the other presentments went on the secret file. Frank Sanders and Watanabe, each indicted for embezzlement, were in court and their arraignment was set for 9:30 this morning.

George Nalwi was among about a dozen who were discharged upon reported no bills. He was arrested some months ago for manslaughter in the shooting of a lad out hunting with him on Punchbowl. It was the general opinion at the time that he told the truth when he claimed that the shooting was accidental, and had he not waived examination in the District Court it is doubtful if his case would have gone to the grand jury. When discharged by Judge Gear he walked out of the courtroom with C. F. Peterson, his counsel.

Attorney General Andrews, who conducted the Territory's cases in court yesterday, entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Francisco Delarido and Hoy Chee, jointly charged with child stealing.

Judge Gear sentenced Police Elexander, convicted of assault with a weapon, to imprisonment at hard labor four months.

Levi Daniel, a native boy charged with stealing \$50 and odd at a luan, stood his trial by jury yesterday. He was defended by C. F. Peterson and the jury hopelessly disagreed and were discharged.

Kanda Kitagawa and Horio were on trial, when the court adjourned, for assault with a deadly weapon on Kawamoto at Lale. S. F. Chillingworth is defending them.

## CIVIL CALENDAR.

Trustees of Bishop Estate vs. Lulla (W.), ejectment, continued on trial throughout yesterday before Judge De Bolt and will be resumed this morning. Judge Robinson had fifteen special jurors before him yesterday morning from which to complete the panel for the trial of the action to quiet title of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Emily P. Judd et al. Only one man was called and examined when the jury was found satisfactory as follows: Louis H. Miranda, Thomas Honan, William T. Schmidt, George W. Macy, William Ringer, Charles Warren, Edward Hanapp, S. Mahelona, C. S. Holloway, Harry A. Juen, Frank Godfrey and William H. Thornton. The plaintiff is represented by E. C. Peters and Frank Andrade, and defendants by E. B. McClanahan and S. H. Derby.

## THE FEDERAL COURT.

In the admiralty suit of Schirmacher against the ship Erskine N. Phelps, before United States Judge Estece, the examination of Captain Graham for the libel was interrupted in the afternoon to allow Drs. Cooper and Herbert to testify and the master of the vessel will go on the stand again this morning. Dr. Day testified on behalf of the libellant in the morning. The trial will probably consume all of today.

## D. T. BAILEY'S WILL.

The last will of David T. Bailey was filed for probate yesterday by the widow, Harriet K. Bailey, who is named therein as sole devisee and legatee, also executrix. The estate consists of a life insurance policy for \$2500 and 30 shares of Consolidated Soda Works, in the hands of L. C. Ables as collateral security, valued at \$2500. It is directed in the will that no bonds be required of the executrix. The will was executed June 26, 1903, in presence of Cecil Brown and Wm. H. Huddy.

## THE TELEPHONE CASE.

Under a stipulation between Hatch & Ballou for plaintiff and Smith & Lewis for defendant, Judge Gear has allowed the Mutual Telephone Co. five days further time to plead to the complaint of S. M. Ballou for injunction.

PUNAHOU SHOWS  
STRONG AT TENNIS

The second day of the invitation doubles of the Pacific Tennis Club resulted in some good games on the Richards street courts yesterday afternoon, though the players of the third and fourth matches finished their games in a dusky twilight which gave all the advantage to the serving side and a great deal of luck and chance to the returns.

Mr. Forbes of Punahou, co-victor with President Griffiths against Ned Adams and Walter Dillingham, showed brilliant form and play that made him a valuable addition to local tennis. He held a high record in the game at Harvard. The matches played resulted as follows: Alexander and Brock won from Bockus and Bushnell, 6-2 and 10-8. Griffiths and Forbes from Dillingham and Adams, 6-4, 6-4. Cunha and King from Harrison and Mott-Smith, 6-3 6-4.

Dole and Derby against Roth and Dillingham brought out close competition, darkness leaving the first set still undecided at eight-all. They will finish their match tomorrow afternoon at 4:30. The semi-finals will commence Saturday afternoon at about 2:30. The Punahou team look like winners on present form.

## COURT NOTES.

Alfred Willis by his attorney in fact, Henry Smith, has rendered his final account as guardian of Henry Hart, a minor now come of age. He charges himself with \$107.06 and asks to be allowed \$23.63, leaving a balance of \$83.43 to pay the ward. The guardian is the former Bishop of Honolulu, now Bishop of Tonga.

Bishop & Co. by their attorneys, Thayer & Hemenway, acknowledge full satisfaction of judgment from Sing Lung Co. and Lee Chu by the payment of \$22.

Joseph Leandro Oliveira by his attorney, A. G. Correa, makes a general denial of the complaint of Kapolani Estate, Ltd., in ejectment, and further says he will, among other defenses, rely on the statute of limitations.

## NATIONAL GUARD HAWAII

(Continued from page 1.)

The disposition of ordnance property on hand is as follows:  
At Drill Shed in Honolulu, in custody of Cos. "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H" and Hospital Corps ..... \$ 7,435.91  
In custody of Co. "D" at Hilo, 1,070.66  
In custody of Co. "T" at Wailuku ..... 663.89  
In custody of Officers, Field, Staff, Line, Retired and "D" and "T" and non-commissioned officers as per inventory attached ..... 1,306.01  
In 1st Regt., N. G. H., Armory, at Honolulu, as per inventory ..... 21,891.28  
Total ..... \$32,327.75

## COMMISSARY STORES.

Captain E. T. Winant, Quartermaster, gives a detailed report of his department, of which the following is the recapitulation:  
Total Quartermaster property on hand July 1st, 1902 ..... \$16,929.76  
Total Quartermaster property during the year (received) ..... 2,389.62  
Total Quartermaster property issued during year and to be accounted for ..... 2,372.36

Total Quartermaster property on hand July 1st, 1903 ..... \$16,947.02  
The following is the disposition of Quartermaster property on hand:  
At Drill Shed in Honolulu, in custody of Cos. "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," Hospital and Drum Corps ..... \$ 5,447.12  
In custody Co. "D" at Hilo ..... 1,075.00  
In custody Co. "T" at Wailuku ..... 251.61  
Total ..... \$ 6,773.73

Remaining in possession of Department ..... 10,173.33  
Total ..... \$16,947.02

## THE ROSTER.

Following is a list of the officers of militia, Territory of Hawaii, condensed from the roster in the report: Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sanford B. Dole.

General Staff—John H. Soper, Colonel, Adjutant General; Charles B. Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel, Surgeon General; James W. Pratt, Major, Quartermaster; William M. Moore, Captain, Surgeon; Archibald Sinclair, Captain, Surgeon; Emil C. Peters, Captain, Judge Advocate.

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief—Edward O. White, Major, Aid; Henry Berger, Captain, Aid; Louis T. Kenake, Captain, Aid; Charles H. Atherton, Captain, Aid; Alexander G. Hawes, Captain, Aid; Marston Campbell, Captain, Aid.

Field Officers—John W. Jones, Colonel; Charles W. Ziegler, Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas E. Wall, Major; William R. Riley, Major.

Staff Officers—John Schaefer, Captain, Adjutant; Elmer T. Winant, Captain, Quartermaster; John W. Short, Captain, Ordnance and Commissary; Clifford H. Tracy, First Lieutenant, Adjutant 2d Battalion; Merle M. Johnson, First Lieutenant, Adjutant 1st Battalion.

Line Officers: Company A—Ernest L. Berndt, Captain; Orlando J. Whitehead, 1st Lieutenant; Charles Crozier, 2d Lieutenant. Company B—James B. Gorman, Captain; Alonzo D. Wise, 1st Lieutenant; John W. Cook, 2d Lieutenant. Company C—Arthur Coyne, Captain; Joseph E. Santos, 1st Lieutenant; Isaac H. Sherwood, 2d Lieutenant. Company D—William A. Pettey, Captain; Herman Ludloff, 1st Lieutenant; William H. Beers, 2d Lieutenant. Company E—L. J. Nahora Hapa, Captain; J. K. Moulton, 1st Lieutenant; Thomas Kakaia, 2d Lieutenant. Company F—Samuel Johnson, Captain; William W. Carlyle, 1st Lieutenant; Charles M. Costa, 2d Lieutenant. Company G—Gustave Rose, Captain; Samuel Kamalopili, 1st Lieutenant; Daniel Kekaulike, 2d Lieutenant. Company H—James A. Thompson, Captain; Wm. H. Thornton, 1st Lieutenant; Louis Kane, 2d Lieutenant. Company I—William Bal, Captain.

\* Elected, not yet commissioned.

Retired officers available for duty: Lieutenant-Colonel—George McLeod.

Captains—A. Gartenberg, Paul Smith, Charles B. Cottrell, Charles Wilcox, W. G. Ashley, Herman F. Ludwig, R. P. Myers, Ed. Towse.

First Lieutenants—John Evenson, R. Friedersdorff, C. M. V. Forster, Peter Travens, Fred. A. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—John Wirud.

REAL ESTATE  
TRANSACTIONS

Recorded September 29.

Wm H Cornwell & wf to H M Von Holt; D: Int in 2 pes land, Beretania & Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 250, p 356. Dated July 2, 1903.

If R Macfarlane Jr & wf to H M Von Holt D: Int in 2 pes land, Beretania & Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 250, p 357. Dated July 2, 1903.

H M Von Holt to Territory of Hawaii; D: 6 pes land, Nuuanu, Hotel, Bethel, King, Beretania & Pauahi Sta, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1c. B 250, p 358. Dated Sept. 14, 1903.

E S Cunha & wf to Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Works; D: por R P 1613 Kul 217 ap 3, Manini & Maunakea Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 250, p 361. Dated May 22, 1903.

Wouldn't it have paid better to turn the Nuuanu stream into Kallih bay than to let it fill the harbor and cause annual dredging expenses?

Another vessel ashore, the captain of which says he could not hear the bell-boy! That remarkable device must have a dumbbell on it.



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The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Company.  
The Filton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Estate Pumps.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Life Insurance Company,  
of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
London.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,  
Hoscar, J. B. B. and others, combines all  
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the  
kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION No. 1** maintains the world-  
renowned and well-justified reputation for the  
treatment of the kidneys, pain in the back, and  
kindred ailments, adding general relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION No. 2** for impurity of the blood,  
scoury, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling  
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury.  
**THERAPION No. 3** for the destruction of surface teeth  
and run of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
**THERAPION No. 4** for exhaustion, sleep-  
lessness, and all distressing consequences of  
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the exhausting influences of  
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
chemists and druggists throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-  
ing state which of the three numbers is re-  
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"  
appears on the British Government Stamp (a  
white letter on a red ground) affixed to every  
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## ORATORY AND LUAU

**Mark P. Robinson  
Fed a Great  
Many.**

Nearly 2000 of Honolulu's population,  
mostly Hawaiians, were entertained last  
night at the Republican luau given by  
Mark Robinson. The affair was one  
of the largest ever given here, and was  
a pronounced success from start to finish.

Robt. Boyd was master of ceremonies  
and after everybody had eaten all they  
wanted at four long tables, twice filled,  
he introduced Mark P. Robinson, who  
made a speech telling the natives the  
opportunities to be secured by the election  
of the Republican ticket. Mr. Rawlins  
followed and made a character-  
istic address, which was quite  
lengthy. He said he spent the morning  
of his life in Hawaii and was now  
spending the noon of it here and when  
the sunset came he believed that God  
would find him still in Hawaii. By  
all joining the G. O. P. the people would  
in a short time become members of the  
great sisterhood of States.

Frank Archer spoke on the tax col-  
lector business and told of the promises  
Iaukea was making, saying it was ab-  
solutely impossible for Iaukea or any  
other man, no matter what party he  
belonged to, to carry this out.

J. W. Pratt followed saying the Re-  
publican party had given the Hawai-  
ians more rights than they ever before  
possessed and hoped they would keep  
the party in power. Capt. Nahora Hira  
of Co. E interpreted for Mr. Pratt, and  
added many humorous sayings which  
tickled the audience.

S. E. Damon spoke next. The Re-  
publican party, he said, had nominated  
a ticket they need not be ashamed of,  
while on the other hand, the Home Rule  
party were trying their best to get the  
men they did not want to swap horses  
in the middle of the stream.  
Joe Gilman followed saying that the  
Republican party on the mainland rep-  
resented all the business interests and  
that such methods could be applied to  
the local party. The party of the main-  
land had gained strength by voting the  
straight ticket. This example should be  
applied here with prosperity and plenty  
to follow with good employment for  
everybody. Most people had but a faint  
idea of the great aid the Territory  
would secure by sending news of victory  
to the mainland.

George Rendon said in part: "I have  
the honor to address you this evening  
as a candidate for Supervisor at large.  
The Republican legislature through the  
people's representatives have passed a  
county act placing the entire govern-  
ment in the hands of the people, a state  
of affairs they never enjoyed before.  
A new system of government which  
could be compared to a delicate piece  
of machinery requiring intelligence and  
integrity to run—two tickets are in the  
field, the Republican and the Home  
Rule." He predicted that the Grand  
Old Party to which we owe allegiance  
will emerge with flying colors from the  
campaign.

A. M. Brown, who was given a rous-  
ing reception, stated that he had been  
in his department for ten years. His  
opponent had said he was too young to  
hold the position. An old proverb said:  
"Old men for counsel and young men  
for war." A man should be elected who  
was able to carry out his duties and  
not a man with one foot in the grave  
and the other on the way.

Jack Lucas provoked the usual laugh-  
ter followed by Murray, Sherwood,  
Dwight and Hooking.

The meeting was still in full blast  
well after midnight.

## A. C. GEHR UPSET OVER AN OLD BOX

While the members of the Board of  
Agriculture were waiting in the Gov-  
ernor's outer office, until a stranger  
calling on the Governor in the inner  
office should retire, on Monday after-  
noon, there was a scene that ended  
with a smile all around when the chief  
actor had departed. Besides the mem-  
bers of the board there were present  
several visitors to the meeting. For-  
ester W. L. Hall of Washington and  
President Griffiths of Oahu College.

Suddenly A. C. Gehr strode in and  
advanced to Private Secretary Hawes's  
table. There he turned to face the  
company and said something in dra-  
matic tones about Superintendent H.  
E. Cooper's having refused to give him  
a statement regarding the condition  
of a certain box of maps and papers.

Mr. Cooper replied that the box was  
there, meaning his office downstairs,  
and Mr. Gehr was welcome to it when-  
ever he chose.

"I refuse to receipt for the box in  
its present condition," Mr. Gehr de-  
clared.

"You can do as you please about  
that," Mr. Cooper rejoined. "The box  
is in the same condition as I found it."  
"Not exactly in the same condition,"  
Mr. Gehr said. "When it was left in  
the Public Works department it was  
locked and sealed."

It appears the box contained Kohala  
ditch documents and was left with the  
Governor by Mr. Gehr two years ago.  
When applied for on Monday, it was  
found among other things stored in a  
basement closet. Mr. Gehr, so far as  
known, has made no complaint that  
anything is missing from the recep-  
tacle.

## THIRTY THOU AND OR NOTHING FOR FAIR

(Continued from Page 3.)

To sum up the whole thing, you must  
have a building and it would give Ha-  
waii more prominence if it was located  
among the others and used as head-  
quarters. Get up something original,  
have plans made and by all means come  
on yourself to let the contract. You  
can then get into the spirit of the thing  
and understand the whole exhibition in  
a way that no description can give.  
This can be done any time before the  
end of the year, that is after your loca-  
tion is selected, and by that time you  
will be able to get some pretty good  
ideas from what has been done by the  
others, with which to elaborate your  
plans.

I see no reason why, if it is found  
impracticable to raise any money from  
the merchants for a building, you  
should not use part of the appropriation  
for it. Mr. Skiff said that he did not  
see how you could possibly expend more  
than \$15,000 on exhibits and urged very  
strongly that the balance be used in  
having a headquarters. I don't think  
the people in Honolulu realize how  
much larger this fair is than any other.  
The total floor space of the Buffalo ex-  
hibition is equal to about one-third of  
the St. Louis Agricultural building.  
The "pike" which corresponds to the  
"midway" is as long as that in Chicago  
and then extends another mile. No  
such fair has ever been given on hilly  
ground and the effect is very much more  
striking.

This is the first fair that the United  
States Government has invited foreign  
countries to exhibit in, and there will  
be expended an amount nearer \$75,000-  
000 than \$30,000,000 as originally plan-  
ned.

Take my advice and come on to St.  
Louis as early as you can. I believe  
your success depends upon a visit to  
the ground itself.

Yours very truly,  
G. R. CARTER.

### THE EXPENSES DISCUSSED.

Mr. Macfarlane said that Governor  
Dole had asked him for what amount  
the exhibit could be carried out. He  
had told him he did not know. Mr.  
Macfarlane said he would ask for no  
salary for himself but there would  
have to be a salary for the secretary.  
Mr. Irwin interrupted to state that  
there should also be assistants to the  
secretary. The chairman then asked  
the members what they desired. Mr.  
Macfarlane said he was about to se-  
lect a competent secretary.

He said that Mr. Beardslee had pre-  
pared building plans on a \$5000 basis  
which were exhibited by Mr. Beards-  
lee.

As for native woods Mr. Macfarlane  
said the Bishop Estate would contrib-  
ute a large loan log to be included.  
Mr. Beardslee said the building could  
be erected for \$5000 or under. It will  
be a commodious structure with a  
large exhibit room, 16 foot banal run-  
ning all around the building, with  
swivel half circular projectors at the  
corners. The whole design, in some re-  
spects bearing a likeness to the Hale-  
lua hotel.

W. O. Smith asked whether with  
\$5000 for a building, \$5000 for salaries  
and work, the exhibit could be made  
for \$5000 more. Mr. Irwin said the  
committee should not work with less  
than \$20,000.

Mr. Cleghorn was told that \$3000  
had been expended on the Osaka exhibit.  
He said he had seen the exhibit there  
and was ashamed of it. There was  
nothing on exhibition but photographs.  
He thought all the fair exhibits, ex-  
cept the one at Paris, had done more  
harm than good. Mr. Cleghorn threw  
cold water on the proposition.

Mr. Cleghorn thought the propo-  
sition to send a drilled militia company  
of Hawaiians to the Exposition was  
an excellent one. Company F was well  
drilled. Mr. Macfarlane said a num-  
ber of people had asked him about  
the proposition to send the militia  
company.

Mr. Beardslee thought that Hawa-  
ian music should not be overlooked.  
It was the feature of the Mid-winter  
fair and attracted many people there.

Mr. Macfarlane said he did not want  
to attempt anything and fall down on  
it. W. O. Smith was of the opinion  
that a failure after starting was worse  
than dropping out of the matter in the  
first place. Mr. Dillingham endorsed  
Mr. Smith's opinion. Mr. Smith also  
said it would surely be a paying in-  
vestment if the government should  
provide the means to present Hawaii  
in a proper way to the world. Mr.  
Macfarlane said he was almost afraid  
to tackle the proposition at even  
\$20,000.

Mr. Irwin again suggested that Mr.  
Macfarlane secure \$20,000 and if suc-  
cessful, to go ahead. The commis-  
sioner said he was going back to the  
Governor to try to get the \$20,000.

Mr. Dillingham moved that it be the  
sense of the meeting that the govern-  
ment provide \$20,000, and if less, the  
matter be given up. This was amend-  
ed by Mr. McCandless to set the fig-  
ure at \$30,000. He wanted a respect-  
able exhibit. The sum was little  
enough. To go to St. Louis with a  
paltry \$20,000 would not be worth  
while.

The resolution carried.

## TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast  
and those that seem hardly  
to grow at all, both need  
Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital  
nourishment which is the  
secret of all healthy growth.  
It rounds out the long limbs,  
and helps children to grow  
without using up all their  
strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know  
more about the wonderful  
help which Scott's Emulsion  
would give their children.

There is no secret about  
Scott's Emulsion. Nothing  
is covered up by obscure  
references to "active prin-  
ciples" or "alkaloids."

Scott's Emulsion is simply  
an emulsion of the best Nor-  
wegian cod liver oil combined  
with the hypophosphites and  
glycerin.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## WOMAN'S BOARD HOLD MONTHLY SESSION

(Continued from page 3.)

Protestant churches, now these are one  
hundred and five. Though the Protest-  
ants of France now number but two per  
cent of the population, yet these are  
prominent in official life. One-eighth of  
the Chamber of Deputies are Protest-  
ants, two-thirds of the banks are said  
to be under Protestant interest, many  
magnates and officials, especially in the  
departments of education, are Protest-  
ants.

In the last few years one thousand  
priests have left the Church of Rome  
and it is said only the prospect of  
imminent starvation deters as many  
more. A Fraternal Order has been  
started in Paris with a view of obtain-  
ing work for these priests, a movement  
which is one of the deepest in Church  
history. Many of these priests are  
studying in theological seminaries with  
a view to become Protestant preachers.  
"What," concluded the speaker,  
"would not be the possibilities of  
France with the powers of her mer-  
ciful, talented people allied to God.  
The winged words of Mirabeau are still  
applicable 'God is as necessary as Lib-  
erty to France.'"

### THE FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

The annual collection for the Arme-  
nian mission was then taken up. Mrs.  
Whitney announced the annual meeting  
of the W. C. T. U. as scheduled for  
next Tuesday week, October 20, at her  
residence and invited all present to  
come. The meeting was to be an open  
one and would be addressed by Mrs.  
Waterhouse, who would tell of her ex-  
periences at the world's meeting of the  
Union in Switzerland.

Miss Myers, but two months arrived  
from eighteen months of medical work  
in China, was invited to address the  
gathering and gave experiences of her  
work in the Canton Hospital. This in-  
stitution, the only hospital in Canton  
and Southern China, was founded in  
1837 for the Chinese by Chinese. When  
Miss Myers left there were three hun-  
dred patients in the hospital and she  
quoted as an example of the magnitude  
of the work the number of 2100 patients  
for one year, 1700 of whom lived in  
the hospital. Operations to a great number  
had been conducted by the present doc-  
tor in charge, who, to Miss Myers's  
knowledge, has never, for fifteen years,  
averaged more than five hours' sleep in  
the twenty-four. Three hundred catar-  
act cases were treated last year with  
no failures and out of the large number  
of patients only sixty-one died. In-  
stances of Chinese broad-mindedness  
was shown when the hospital committee,  
composed mainly of Chinese, voted  
against precedent to receive cases of  
infectious disease from the U. S. gun-  
boat Monterey two years ago.

Miss Myers was appointed physician  
to the late Chinese Consul for Hawaii  
who personally gave \$1000 towards the  
establishment of a new hospital which  
is now approaching completion. In con-  
clusion Miss Myers summed up the Chi-  
nese, here and in the Orient, as ready  
and willing to learn and aid, and well  
worth working for. There is at present,  
says Miss Myers, no hospital for  
foreigners in Canton and only one bed  
at their disposal in the present Chinese  
hospital.

Mrs. L. Severance of Hilo gave a few  
brief notes of the good work being con-  
ducted in her district and Mrs. Collins  
of Minnesota spoke of work in that  
state.

Mrs. Andrews, in closing the meeting,  
spoke of the desire to have teachers at-  
tend these meetings even if late in  
coming. She also emphasized the work  
of the Research Club and asked for the  
general help of the members of the  
young men composing it, particularly  
the strangers towards whom all the  
mothers of the church should feel a  
close interest. The Armenian collection  
and the regular collection both netted  
some forty dollars. A hymn closed the  
meeting. Several photographs of the  
exterior and interior of the old Fort  
street church were laid on the pres-  
ident's table for free distribution by  
Mrs. T. H. Hobson.

A LINGERING COUGH may result  
in consumption, Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy cures coughs, colds and in-  
fluenza. It contains no harmful sub-  
stance and is pleasant and safe to take.  
For sale by all dealers and druggists.  
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for  
Hawaii.

## ANSWER TO MANDAMUS

**Gear Renders Two  
Criminal Law  
Decisions.**

District Magistrate Lyle A. Dickey  
has answered the petition of E. O. Hall  
& Son, Ltd., for a writ of mandamus.  
He says that the judgment which was  
rendered by the District Court is void-  
able, as the amount of the judgment  
rendered is over the \$300 limit allowed  
by law in which that court has juris-  
diction. He also says that there is no  
law commanding defendants in civil  
suits in district courts to make affirma-  
tive defense in court before any cause  
can be appealed. Judge Dickey cites  
an opinion of the Supreme Court to  
sustain his position, and states that the  
plaintiff is shown, on the face of the  
writ of mandamus, to have no stand-  
ing in the Supreme Court.

### CRIMINAL DECISIONS.

Judge Gear rendered two decisions  
yesterday on criminal matters. One of  
them was to deny the motion to quash  
the two murder indictments of Edward  
M. Jones. The other was to direct a  
verdict of acquittal in favor of Fisher,  
Buckley and Nerny, the U. S. soldiers  
indicted for burglary.

Counsel for Jones filed a demurrer to  
the indictments, which will be argued  
this morning.

The ground of the motion that set the  
three house-breakers free was that the  
statute of burglary does not cover petty  
larceny, and the defendants were al-  
leged to have taken only a few bot-  
tles of beer from Moony's saloon, Wal-  
kiki, after breaking into it. Burglary  
is defined in Hawaiian law as breaking  
into a place with intent to commit a  
felony. Formerly there was a provi-  
sion including intended larceny, but in  
amending the law this was dropped out.

### CIVIL JURY CASES.

Judge De Bolt yesterday resumed the  
trial of the suit of Bishop Estate vs.  
Lulu by jury.

Judge Robinson called for trial the  
case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Emily P.  
Judd et al., but ran out of jurors. A  
special venire for twenty-five men was  
issued, returnable this morning.

### JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

Bishop & Co. have been given judg-  
ment by default against Sing Lung Co.  
and Lee Chu on a promissory note for  
\$567.28 at 7 per cent, dated February  
17, 1903, on which but \$50 had been paid.  
Judge Gear made the order on motion  
of Thayer & Hemenway.

### INSURANCE CASE.

In the case of Kwong Lee Yuen Co.  
vs. Manchester Fire Assurance Co.,  
Hatch & Ballou for plaintiff and Rob-  
ertson & Wilder for defendant stipulate  
that the testimony of Brother Bertram  
and G. C. Potter, witnesses for plain-  
tiffs, and W. Blaisdell, C. B. Wilson, F.  
Davey, C. F. Peterson, A. M. Brown  
and J. Lucas, witnesses for defendant,  
is immaterial upon the questions tak-  
en on appeal to the Supreme Court.

### STIPULATIONS.

Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiff  
and Rawlins for defendant, in the  
equity suit of Almanamanu vs. Alma-  
manumu Lahela, have ten days from  
October 5 in which to plead, etc.

Biting for plaintiff in the suit of  
Eliza R. P. Holt, a minor, by Annie  
Holt Kentwell, her relative and guar-  
dian, vs. Albert Christian, stipulates  
that defendant may have until the 10th  
inst. to plead, etc.

### COURT NOTES.

The Supreme Court will not sit again  
until Monday next.  
D. W. Anderson, administrator, has  
filed an inventory of the estate of  
Daniel O'Leary, deceased. Besides \$214  
in cash there are a few personal be-  
longings.

Return of service was made Monday  
by Deputy Sheriff McGurn in the suit  
brought by the Henry Waterhouse  
Company, Ltd., trustee for the Herrick  
Carriage Co., against Jonah Kalaniana-  
ole. The action is to recover \$515 due  
on a note dated March 8, 1903.

## MISS LILLY NEUMANN ENGAGED

News has come from London of the  
engagement there of Lilly Leonora Ka-  
laloheokalani Neumann, daughter of  
Mrs. Elise Neumann and the late Hon.  
Paul Neumann, to Mr. Robert Mac-  
donald Bird, a member of one of En-  
gland's fine old families. Miss Neu-  
mann is to be married in London in the  
coming spring from the home of Mr.  
and Mrs. Alfred Fowler, 45 Albert Gate,  
London S. W. Mrs. Fowler was for-  
merly Miss Eva Neumann.

The bride-to-be is the youngest of  
the four brilliant Neumann girls, the  
three eldest having all been married  
here, and their magnificent weddings  
are still a pleasurable memory in the  
minds of Honoluluans. She was edu-  
cated in England, Germany and Belgium,  
completing her studies in Brussels.  
Miss Neumann is a brilliant pianist and  
has had the benefit of extensive travel  
in Europe. She was born in Honolulu  
on November 18, 1884, while her father  
was a cabinet member under King Ka-  
laka'ua, being the Attorney General of  
the Kingdom. Her Hawaiian name—  
Kalaalohokalani—was given by King  
Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani, who  
at the time wished to adopt her. She  
was a favorite of their late majesties  
up to the time of their deaths.

Miss Neumann's fiancé is a graduate  
of Oxford and is wealthy.

## Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if  
you are not hungry. But you must  
eat, and you must digest your food,  
too. If not, you will become weak,  
pale, thin. Good food, good appetite,  
good digestion, — these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venus, of Launceston, Tas-  
mania, sends us his photograph and says:  
"I suffered greatly from loss of appetite,  
indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness,  
and nervousness. Several doctors tried in  
vain to give me relief. A friend then induced  
me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done  
him much good. The first bottle worked  
wonders for me. Soon my appetite came  
back, my indigestion was cured, and I was  
strong and hearty."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."  
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using  
Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated  
tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### Hollister's Roach Food

KILLS COCKROACHES

# 25c

TRY IT

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,  
FORT STREET

### CHAS. BREWER CO'S NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU Sailing from  
NEW YORK to HONOLULU  
November 5th 10th. FREIGHT  
PAID AT LOWEST RATES.  
For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
OR C. BREWER & CO.,  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## BARK ORMSERY A UNIQUE CRAFT

One of the most unique vessels in  
the harbor is the British bark Orm-  
sery, Captain Coath, which arrived  
yesterday from Newcastle with 350  
tons of coal for W. G. Irwin & Co.,  
and which also has the honor of hav-  
ing brought the first news to Hono-  
lulu of the outbreak of the volcano  
Mauna Loa on Hawaii. The Ormsery  
is a modern bark, broad of beam, and  
said to be one of the easiest vessels  
afloat to handle. She is built, to all  
outward appearances, like other ves-  
sels, but is much different in her in-  
terior arrangement. Looking down  
the main hatch one sees four man-  
holes which open into great water-  
tanks, for the vessel carries water  
ballast. Between decks there is a  
midship watertight section which will  
hold 1000 tons of water ballast. Upon  
arriving in port the compartment is  
filled with coal and when the ship is  
discharged and ready to set sail again  
the sea-cocks are opened and the bal-  
last for the outward passage, consist-  
ing of 1000 tons of salt water, is taken  
in.

The vessel belongs to Laing & Ful-  
ton of Glasgow, who are making a  
specialty of these tank sailing ships.  
The only other vessel of this type  
which has been in this port is the  
Grenada, owned by the same firm.  
She was in port three years ago and  
was at the Irwindale wharf. The Orm-  
sery is a four-masted steel bark.

Captain Coath's brother is a cable  
operator at Midway Island, and Capt.  
Coath got into communication with  
him yesterday.

The vessel is berthed at the Railway  
coal wharf and will commence dis-  
charging this morning.



After being at sea for nearly eight months the German bark Atlantic arrived in port yesterday morning from Bremen, via Valparaiso. The Atlantic left her home port on February 14, and has since met with a series of mishaps which accounts for the long weary months consumed on the voyage. Soon after leaving Bremen, a sailor named Drinkhouse fell overboard in the North Sea and was lost. He was on the jibboom at the time. Two months of the voyage were lost in rounding the Horn. The vessel encountered a terrific gale on June 1 at night. On June 2 the foretopmast and all the yards and sails on the mainmast were carried away and several of the sails on the mainmast were also lost. The decks were covered with ice and snow while rounding the Horn. The Atlantic was then compelled to put in at Valparaiso, remaining there several weeks undergoing repairs.

The vessel brought a general cargo for H. Hackett & Co.





## ARRIVED.

Wednesday, October 7.  
 Smt. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai  
 ports, at 6 a. m., with 80 bags rice bran,  
 57 bbls. poi, 69 bbls. hides, 1 Japanese  
 boat, 58 pkgs. sundries.  
 S. S. Argyle, Gilroy, from San Francisco,  
 at 6 a. m.  
 Smt. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai  
 ports, at 6:30 a. m.  
 The ship Ormsby, Coath, 47 days  
 from Newcastle, at 7:30 a. m.  
 Ger. bark Atlantic, Klampen, 232 days  
 from Bremen, via Valparaiso, at 9 a. m.  
 Smt. Ollie Fjord, Bosch, from Eureka,  
 (Went on Clavering reef outside  
 harbor.)

## DEPARTED.

Wednesday, October 7.  
 Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, for Eureka  
 at 11 a. m.  
 Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, Killman,  
 for Port Townsend, at 10:30 a. m.  
 Smt. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai,  
 Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.  
 S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco,  
 at 9:30 a. m.

## Thursday, October 8.

American bktn. Benicia from New-  
 castle, 56 days out with cargo of 1672  
 tons of coal consigned to Inter Island  
 Steam Navigation Company.  
 American schooner Charles Levi  
 Woodbury from Hilo.  
 American schooner Ollie Fjord,  
 Bosch, from Eureka with lumber.  
 Pulled off channel reef at 2 a. m.  
 At Hilo—American ship Falls of  
 Clyde from San Francisco on October  
 5, with 3200 tons of freight.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

Per smt. Mikahala, Oct. 7, from Kauai  
 ports—O. Williams, C. Fatt, W.  
 Frear, Ah Loy and 45 deck.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S. S. Alameda, October 7, for  
 San Francisco—D. W. Anderson, Prof.  
 J. H. Benton, J. Burt and  
 wife, Captain C. Caplan, Mrs. J. W.  
 Cathcart, J. N. Collins, W. J. Colburn,  
 E. P. Dow, Miss F. Dowling, W. Ev-  
 erson and wife, E. S. Knight, G. E.  
 Kallinbraker, Miss A. McLean, Mrs. J.  
 Ouderkirk and son, H. G. Rhodes.

## DEPARTED.

Schooner Julia E. Whalen, Kinney,  
 for Midway Island, Oct. 7.

## Shipping Notes.

The Erskine M. Phelps is now at the  
 railway wharf loading sugar with De-  
 laware Breakwater as her destination.  
 The French cruiser Protet started  
 sailing yesterday afternoon. She will  
 be open for inspection on Sunday.  
 Admiral Terry paid an official visit  
 aboard her yesterday afternoon, his  
 departure being greeted with the salu-  
 tary due his rank.

YOUNG MAN  
IN POLITICS

An unusual number turned out last  
 night to listen to the talk of W. W.  
 Harris before the Y. M. C. A. Life Prob-  
 lem Club. The topic for the evening  
 was "The Young Man in Politics." Mr.  
 Harris spoke with great force and  
 earnestness of the necessity of work for  
 good government. The following is a  
 brief summary of his remarks:

To the young man political work is  
 not at first inviting. The aims, forces  
 and methods are so complicated he  
 scarcely knows where he is at. His  
 opponents will scan his record for the  
 slightest weakness. His friends, if they  
 do not openly criticize, will lay back  
 and refuse their support. He is always  
 suspected of selfish motives. It is re-  
 lated that Lord John Russell once, while  
 seated at dinner, asked a friend, high  
 up in political circles, "What is the ob-  
 ject of legislation?" The friend replied,  
 "The greatest good of the greatest num-  
 ber." "And what," asked Lord Russell,  
 "is the greatest number?" "Number  
 one," replied the friend.

The young man who enters politics  
 must be broad enough to meet men of  
 all types and conditions on a common  
 level of citizenship. He must under-  
 stand the points of view of all classes,  
 the honest worker, the ambitious poli-  
 tician or the self-important non-entity  
 as the case may be. To a man of the  
 latter type who boasted that he was a  
 self-made man, Horace Greeley is re-  
 ported to have said, "That, sir, relieves  
 God of a great responsibility."

The immediate duty before our citi-  
 zens today is the election of honest and  
 competent county officials. Oahu county  
 will have an income of a million a year.  
 Of this four hundred thousand can be  
 used for permanent public improve-  
 ments. The duties resting upon the of-  
 ficials who have these matters in  
 charge will be more important than  
 those of any private corporation. Let  
 us vote for the right men.

In politics we must have not merely  
 honesty but leadership as well. It is  
 not sufficient that we put up good men.  
 We must have candidates who can be  
 elected. Bring in fresh blood into the  
 political arena. Force our best young  
 men to the front. They will not merely  
 have high ideals, but will work for  
 practical results. The young men under-  
 stand the spirit of the times. With  
 them at the front the old jealousies and  
 bitterness will pass away and a health-  
 ier and better spirit prevail in all our  
 political affairs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harris's able  
 address, the chairman called on Ator-  
 ney General Andrews.  
 In the general discussion that follow-  
 ed remarks were made by a number of  
 members. Special mention should be  
 made of a very clever speech by John  
 Martin.

## THE OLD RELIABLE



**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
 Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

THE LATE MRS.  
ALICE G. GULICK

The Springfield Republican says:  
 The life of Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick  
 was one of so great usefulness that  
 women may well regard it as a great  
 credit and honor to themselves. She  
 was 56 years old when she died of  
 tuberculosis at the home of Lady  
 Henry Somerset, where she had been a  
 guest for the last weeks of her life.  
 It has already been said that she was  
 of missionary stock, and married into  
 another noted missionary family. Her  
 father, the late James M. Gordon, was  
 treasurer of the American board of  
 commissioners for foreign missions  
 from 1854 to 1865, living in Boston,  
 where she was born in 1847. Her educa-  
 tion was at Mount Holyoke seminary  
 (before it became a college), and she  
 married William H. Gulick in Decem-  
 ber, 1871, a year and a half after her  
 graduation. They began missionary  
 work for the American board in 1872  
 in Santander, a small city on the  
 northwest coast of Spain, and thus they  
 had dwelt in Spain for 31 years. They  
 worked together perfectly, and identi-  
 fied themselves with the interests of  
 the people, spoke their language, knew  
 the history and the conditions of all  
 classes, the queen regent was a friend  
 of Mrs. Gulick, and appreciated her  
 service in the institute for girls, which  
 provided for the people an education  
 such as did not exist elsewhere. It  
 is said that 3000 children are now being  
 taught by teachers from the institute,  
 and this is probably an underestimate.  
 For a brief time in the American war  
 against Spain the school at St. Se-  
 bastian was suspended, and in 1898  
 Mrs. Gulick was employed by the United  
 States government to work for the  
 Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.  
 But since then the institute has  
 acquired a home in the environs of  
 Madrid. The influence of Mrs. Gulick's  
 personality was very great, and it  
 is that which made her teaching so  
 remarkably successful in a field of  
 great need, but not at all easy to master.  
 She was supported in part by the  
 Woman's Board of Missions of Bos-  
 ton, but she also had the confidence  
 and help of many quite outside of the  
 venerable missionary organization  
 which first sent her to Spain. Her  
 personal appearance was noteworthy  
 and indeed impressive, and she had a  
 certain magnetic power. The good  
 she has done for Spain cannot be  
 measured as yet, but it is such a ser-  
 vice as grows from one generation to  
 another. The spirit of Mount Holyoke  
 seminary had in her a most worthy  
 representative and embodiment.

And it swallowed the hook: "So you  
 caught a catfish that weighed 38  
 pounds." "Hook and all, that wuz its  
 weight." "Hook and all?" "Yep; the  
 hook I was using weighed 37 pounds."—  
 Indianapolis Sun.

The barkentine Tahaina is now  
 awaiting orders at Eleale, having fin-  
 ished discharging her cargo of 1786  
 tons of coal.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## MERRY ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
 Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.  
 At Chambers in Probate.  
 In the matter of the Estate of Frank  
 T. Merry of Lihue, Kauai, deceased.  
 Order of Notice of Hearing Petition  
 for Allowance of Final Accounts, Dis-  
 tribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition  
 and Accounts of Wm. Henry Rice, tem-  
 porary administrator of the estate of  
 Frank T. Merry, wherein he asks to be  
 allowed \$185.08 and he charges him-  
 self with \$254.02, and asks that the  
 same may be examined and approved,  
 and that a final order may be made of  
 distribution of the property remaining  
 in his hands to the persons thereto en-  
 titled, and discharging him and his  
 sureties from all further responsibility  
 as such administrator.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 19th  
 day of November, A. D. 1903, at ten  
 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said  
 Court at the Court Room of the said  
 Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be  
 and the same hereby is appointed as  
 the time and place for hearing said  
 petition and accounts, and that all  
 persons interested may then and there  
 appear and show cause, if any they  
 have, why the same should not be  
 granted, and may present evidence as  
 to who are entitled to the said prop-  
 erty. And that notice of this Order,  
 in the English language, be published  
 in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper  
 printed and published in Honolulu, for  
 three successive weeks, the last pub-  
 lication to be not less than two weeks  
 previous to the time therein appointed  
 for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 5th day of  
 October, 1903.

By the Court:  
 (Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2528 Oct. 9-16-23-30

## BY AUTHORITY

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY  
OFFICES.

Every Candidate for a County office  
 in the Counties of East Hawaii, West  
 Hawaii, Maui and Kauai must file his  
 nomination paper at the office of the  
 Secretary of the Territory, in Honolulu,  
 not later than five o'clock on the af-  
 ternoon of Tuesday, October 13th, 1903,  
 accompanied by a deposit of Twenty-  
 five Dollars.

Nomination papers must be signed by  
 not less than twenty-five (25) duly  
 qualified electors of the County for  
 which such election is to be held.

G. R. CARTER,  
 Secretary of the Territory.

C. R. BUCKLAND,  
 Electoral Registrar,  
 Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1903.

## FORECLOSURES.

T. J. McLAUGHLIN.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

The undersigned by virtue of the  
 power of sale contained in that certain  
 mortgage made by T. J. Mc-  
 Laughlin, as Mortgagor, to the Oahu  
 Railway and Land Company as  
 Mortgagees, dated August 22, 1890, and  
 recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of  
 Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in  
 Liber 125, on pages 415-418, having  
 published notice of its intention to  
 foreclose such mortgage in the Hawa-  
 iian and English languages for a period  
 of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on  
 September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th,  
 1903, in accordance with law, hereby  
 gives notice that the property covered  
 by said mortgage will be sold at public  
 auction at the auction rooms of J. F.  
 Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday,  
 the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock  
 noon of said day.

The property covered by said mort-  
 gage and intended to be sold as afore-  
 said is described as follows:  
 All that certain piece or parcel of  
 land situated at Pearl City in the Dis-  
 trict of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more  
 particularly designated as Lots 4 and 5 in  
 Block 15 on that certain map or chart  
 recorded in said Registry Office in Li-  
 ber 121 on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 40,000 square  
 feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the  
 United States.

Deeds at the expense of the pur-  
 chaser.

Further particulars can be had of  
 Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the  
 Oahu Railway and Land Company,  
 assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND  
 COMPANY.

Assignee of Mortgage.  
 2526—Oct. 2, 9.

C. YICK LEONG.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

The undersigned by virtue of the  
 power of sale contained in that certain  
 indenture of mortgage made by  
 C. Yick Leong as Mortgagor to  
 W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W.  
 D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu  
 Railway and Land Company, as Mort-  
 gagees, dated November 29, 1890, and  
 recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of  
 Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu,  
 in Liber 129, pages 123-124, which said  
 mortgage was assigned to the under-  
 signed Oahu Railway and Land Com-  
 pany, now the holder and owner  
 thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees,  
 by assignment dated January 1, 1897,  
 and recorded in said Registry Office  
 in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having  
 published notice of its intention to  
 foreclose such mortgage in the Hawa-  
 iian and English languages for a period  
 of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on  
 September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th,  
 1903, in accordance with law, hereby  
 gives notice that the property covered  
 by said mortgage will be sold at public  
 auction at the auction rooms of J. F.  
 Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday,  
 the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock  
 noon of said day.

The property covered by said mort-  
 gage and intended to be sold as afore-  
 said, is described as follows:  
 All that certain piece or parcel of  
 land situated at Pearl City, in the  
 District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more  
 particularly designated as Lot 3, in  
 Block 15, on that certain map or chart  
 recorded in said Registry Office in Li-  
 ber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 26,000 square  
 feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United  
 States.

Deeds at the expense of the pur-  
 chaser.

Further particulars can be had of  
 Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the  
 Oahu Railway and Land Company,  
 assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND  
 COMPANY.

Assignee of Mortgage.  
 2526—Oct. 2, 9.

J. M. KEALOHA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

The undersigned by virtue of the  
 power of sale contained in that certain  
 indenture of mortgage made by  
 J. M. Kealoaha as Mortgagor to  
 W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins, and  
 W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the  
 Oahu Railway and Land Company,  
 as Mortgagees, dated December 6,  
 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian  
 Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu,  
 Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 137-138, which  
 said mortgage was assigned to the  
 undersigned Oahu Railway and Land  
 Company, now the holder and owner  
 thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees,  
 by assignment dated January 1, 1897,  
 and recorded in said Registry Office  
 in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having  
 published notice of its intention to  
 foreclose such mortgage in the Hawa-  
 iian and English languages for a period  
 of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on

September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903,  
 in accordance with law, hereby gives  
 notice that the property covered by  
 said mortgage will be sold at public  
 auction at the auction rooms of J. F.  
 Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday,  
 the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock  
 noon of said day.

The property covered by said mort-  
 gage and intended to be sold as afore-  
 said, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of  
 land situated at Pearl City, in the  
 District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more  
 particularly designated as Lot 2,  
 in Block 12, on that certain map or  
 chart recorded in said Registry Office  
 in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square  
 feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United  
 States.

Deeds at the expense of the pur-  
 chaser.

Further particulars can be had of  
 Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the  
 Oahu Railway and Land Company,  
 assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND  
 COMPANY.

Assignee of Mortgage.  
 2526—Oct. 2, 9.

THOMAS J. HAYSLEND.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

The undersigned by virtue of the  
 power of sale contained in that certain  
 indenture of mortgage made by  
 Thomas J. Hayselden as Mort-  
 gagor to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cum-  
 mins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees  
 for the Oahu Railway and Land Com-  
 pany, as Mortgagees, dated December  
 15, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian  
 Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu,  
 Oahu, in Liber 132, pages 98-99, which  
 said mortgage was assigned to the  
 undersigned Oahu Railway and Land  
 Company, now the holder and owner  
 thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees,  
 by assignment dated January 1, 1897,  
 and recorded in said Registry Office in  
 Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having  
 published notice of its intention to  
 foreclose such mortgage in the Hawa-  
 iian and English languages for a period  
 of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on  
 September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th,  
 1903, in accordance with law, hereby  
 gives notice that the property covered  
 by said mortgage will be sold at public  
 auction at the auction rooms of J. F.  
 Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday,  
 the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock  
 noon of said day.

The property covered by said mort-  
 gage and intended to be sold as afore-  
 said, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of  
 land situated at Pearl City, in the  
 District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more  
 particularly designated as Lot 19, in  
 Block 16, on that certain map or chart  
 recorded in said Registry Office in Li-  
 ber 121, on pages 245-244.

Containing an area of 13,650 square  
 feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United  
 States.

Deeds at the expense of the pur-  
 chaser.

Further particulars can be had of  
 Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the  
 Oahu Railway and Land Company,  
 assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND  
 COMPANY.

Assignee of Mortgage.  
 2526—Oct. 2, 9.

J. M. CAMARA JR.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

The undersigned by virtue of the  
 power of sale contained in that certain  
 indenture of mortgage made by  
 J. M. Camara, Jr., Trustee,  
 as Mortgagor, to W. G. Irwin, J. A.  
 Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trust-  
 ees for the Oahu Railway and Land  
 Company, as Mortgagees, dated Decem-  
 ber 6, 1890, and recorded in the  
 Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in  
 Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 125, pages  
 142-143, which said mortgage was  
 assigned to the undersigned Oahu Rail-  
 way and Land Company, now the holder  
 and owner thereof, by the aforesaid  
 Mortgagees, by assignment dated Janu-  
 ary 1, 1897, and recorded in said Reg-  
 istry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq.,  
 having published notice of its intention  
 to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawa-  
 iian and English languages for a period  
 of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on  
 September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th,  
 1903, in accordance with law, hereby  
 gives notice that the property covered  
 by said mortgage will be sold at public  
 auction at the auction rooms of J. F.  
 Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday,  
 the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock  
 noon of said day.

The property covered by said mort-  
 gage and intended to be sold as afore-  
 said, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of  
 land situated at Pearl City, in the  
 District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more  
 particularly designated as Lot 11 in  
 Block 3, on that certain map or chart  
 recorded in said Registry Office in Li-  
 ber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 11,250 square  
 feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United  
 States.

Deeds at the expense of the pur-  
 chaser.

Further particulars can be had of  
 Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the  
 Oahu Railway and Land Company,  
 assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND  
 COMPANY.

Assignee of Mortgage.  
 2526—Oct. 2, 9.

## HOW CHONG AND CHONG DOW.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

The undersigned by virtue of the  
 power of sale contained in that certain  
 indenture of mortgage made by  
 How Chong and Chong Dow,  
 as Mortgagors, to W. G. Irwin, J. A.  
 Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trust-  
 ees for the Oahu Railway and Land  
 Company, as Mortgagees, dated Novem-  
 ber 29, 1890, and recorded in the

Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in  
 Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 125, pages  
 142-143, which said mortgage was  
 assigned to the undersigned Oahu Rail-  
 way and Land Company, now the holder  
 and owner thereof, by the aforesaid  
 Mortgagees, by assignment dated Janu-  
 ary 1, 1897, and recorded in said Reg-  
 istry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq.,  
 having published notice of its intention  
 to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawa-  
 iian and English languages for a period  
 of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on

September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903,  
 in accordance with law, hereby gives  
 notice that the property covered by  
 said mortgage will be sold at public  
 auction at the auction rooms of J. F.  
 Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday,  
 the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock  
 noon of said day.

The property covered by said mort-  
 gage and intended to be sold as afore-  
 said, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of  
 land situated at Pearl City, in the  
 District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more  
 particularly designated as Lot 2, in  
 Block 15, on that certain map or chart  
 recorded in said Registry Office in Li-  
 ber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square  
 feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United  
 States.

Deeds at the expense of the pur-  
 chaser.

Further particulars can be had of  
 Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the  
 Oahu Railway and Land Company,  
 assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND  
 COMPANY.

Assignee of Mortgage.  
 2526—Oct. 2, 9.

## S. M. KAAUKAI.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

The undersigned by virtue of the  
 power of sale contained in that certain  
 indenture of mortgage made